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Y'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 46-47 (8-8). Tomorrow: ... Yesterday's temp. 45 (7). LONDON: ... Temp. 46-48 (8-8). Tomorrow: cloudy. ...y's temp. 46 (8). CHANNEL: Slight. Sunny. Temp. 45-47 (7-8). NEW YORK: ... Temp. 45-57 (7-14). Yesterday's temp.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	5 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	1/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.03	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	50.2b
Israel	1.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Vietnam Cease-Fire Begins Taking Hold After Fighting Flares During First Hours

An Incident, Mistrust And a Snub Mark Signing in Paris

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT).—The Vietnam peace agreement was ...ed here yesterday in an atmosphere as beset with uncertainty ...hat of Geneva 19 years ago.

As in 1954, fighting in Vietnam continued to rage at the very ...ent the signatories were putting pens to paper. As the cham...ne glasses clinked following the signing, word was coming that Viet Cong were fighting to set up their capital in South Vietnam.

The mood here was thick with mistrust. At the last moment Saigon delegation refused to even accept copies of the agree... which bore reference to the Provisional Revolutionary Government. And though the four delegations drank champagne together, there were no toasts.

Nor was the mood improved by a blatant French lapse that allowed a hostile crowd to chant anti-Saigon and anti-American slogans and brandish Communist flags outside the Hotel Majestic during the morning meeting, the first of two separate signing ceremonies.

French Apologize

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann apologized to the South Vietnamese following the incident, but the South Vietnamese were clearly shaken. "It surprised and disappointed us," said a Saigon spokesman. "The French had assured us that no demonstrations would be allowed."

The Communist press had urged the turnout, but though there were no more than a thousand demonstrators present, they were noisy. Not only were the Americans and South Vietnamese booed, but the Indonesian delegate, representing his nation as a member of the International Control Commission, was greeted by a chant of "Suharto, assassin."

The two ceremonies took place in the Hotel Majestic, the site on the Avenue Kléber where the public peace talks went on for a fruitless four years and 175 sessions. It was not until Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho began what was to be the critical private contacts that any progress toward an agreement was made.

The four delegations sat around the main oval table with the two smaller, rectangular tables almost touching it in the middle, symbolizing the "two-sided" concept that these meetings had from the beginning.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers signed for the United States in the separate ceremonies that were both televised live. Also signing were Foreign Ministers Tran Van Lam for Saigon, Nguyen Duy Trinh for Hanoi and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hanoi Names Americans to Be Released

...77 Said Tallied, 23 ...lead; 1,300 Unlisted

...ESLIE WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP). ...orth Vietnam has told the ...ited States that between 500 ...d 600 American servicemen will ... released from prisoner-of-war ...mps in Indochina, Pentagon ...urces said today. The fate of ...early 1,300 other Americans re...ined in doubt.

...he National League of Fami... of American Prisoners and ...issing in Southeast Asia said ...day that it had learned from ...e Pentagon that there are 555 ...ilitary and 22 civilian prisoners ...n Hanoi's list of those to be ...eased.

Twenty-three prisoners, includ...g three not previously reported, ...e died in North Vietnamese ...mps, the league said. It said ...ne of the 317 Americans be...ved missing or captured in ...os was accounted for on the ... turned over by Hanoi.

U.S. planes will fly into Hanoi, ...ssibly later this week, to pick ... the prisoners and fly them ... Clark Air Force Base in the ...ilippines for medical checks ...d debriefing before they are ...n home.

Prisoners released by the Com...nists in South Vietnam will ...flown to Saigon or Bien Hoa ... base in South Vietnam for ... flight to Clark.

...ep. G. V. Montgomery, D., ...ss., said yesterday, "I think we ... going to have to face the ...mt truth that only a small ...mber of the 1,334 Americans

...ontinued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press.

The conference hall during the morning ceremony Saturday for the signing of the Vietnam peace accord.



For the United States—William P. Rogers



For North Vietnam—Nguyen Duy Trinh



For South Vietnam—Tran Van Lam



For the Viet Cong—Nguyen Thi Binh

120 U.S. Planes Bomb In Laos, Cambodia After Deadline

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Monday, Jan. 29 (NYT).—After a violent beginning, the Vietnam cease-fire appeared last night to be gradually taking hold, according to South Vietnamese military reports.

[More than 120 U.S. warplanes bombed North Vietnamese supply trails in Laos and military targets in Cambodia after the Vietnam cease-fire went into effect, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The American planes met relatively light anti-aircraft fire, and there were no reported U.S. losses, the agency said. It reported 100 F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bombers flew from three bases in Thailand and 22 B-52 bombers attacked out of Guam.

[Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim replied with a "no comment" when asked about reports that the United States was still waging air war over Laos.

[Last week, Mr. Friedheim left open the possibility that U.S. bombers would continue to hit North Vietnamese supply trails in Laos and military targets in Cambodia after the fighting stopped in Vietnam.

[He cited Henry A. Kissinger's statement last Wednesday that the United States has "full expectation that within a short period of time there will be a formal cease-fire in Laos" and a halt in the fighting in Cambodia as well.]

The Saigon reports indicated a waning of the violence that marked the early hours of the cease-fire. Some opposing units were disengaging from contact, the reports said, and only minor ground action was still going on.

The reports came as the American military command announced that the United States had ended all military operations in Vietnam at 8 a.m. yesterday, when the cease-fire began.

An American spokesman refused, however, to comment on whether U.S. air operations were continuing in Laos or Cambodia.

But he said that in the final day of the war, at least as far as the United States was concerned, two American planes were shot down and four crewmen were missing.

Despite the cautiously optimistic picture painted by South Vietnamese military spokesmen, field reports told of heavy fighting well into yesterday and of violations of the cease-fire by both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong side and the Saigon government's forces.

Thus far, no supervisory mechanism has gone into operation to oversee the cease-fire.

Representatives of the Interna...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

A Sour Start In Saigon for Red Envoys

Balk at White Flags, And Customs Forms

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The arrival of the first North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates in South Vietnam after more than a decade of war turned sour today.

The 10 Viet Cong peacekeeping representatives refused to get off their plane at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport, apparently objecting to customs procedures.

They arrived at 3:45 p.m. and remained in the plane late into the night.

It was not clear as to whether they finally signed the forms.

The Viet Cong delegates were reported to have objected to filling out customs and immigration forms after arriving from Bangkok, Thailand, where Col. Dan Van Tinu, the delegation leader, praised the cease-fire agreement as "a great step of reunification of the two Vietnams."

Later, a plane carrying 19 North Vietnamese peacekeeping delegates and one Viet Cong arrived from Hanoi.

They submitted to immigration and customs processing but refused to ride to their quarters in eight limousines provided by the United States because of International Control Commission flags on the fenders, claiming the white flags with blue lettering resembled "flags of surrender." An American sergeant ran along the line of cars ripping off the flags.

...edical Staff Is Only Hitch

...J.S. Suspends Military Draft, ...oes to All-Volunteer Army

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT). ...Defense Secretary Melvin R. ...ird announced yesterday that ...e military draft had ended.

...s a result of the announce...nt, men born in 1953 and after...rd will not be subject to con...iption. Men born before 1953 ...not yet drafted will have no ...rther liability to the draft.

These men will be the first in two generations to have no prospect of being drafted. Except for a brief hiatus in 1947 and 1948, men have been conscripted regularly since 1940.

President Nixon's authority to conscript troops into the military will expire on June 30. Since no one has been drafted since December, the President achieved his goal of turning the military into an all-volunteer force six months ahead of the deadline.

The President and Mr. Laird had promised repeatedly that the June 30 deadline would be met. But Mr. Laird had held out the possibility that as many as 5,000 men would be drafted this year from March through June.

Volunteer Basis

But, in a message to senior defense officials that was made public yesterday, Mr. Laird said:

"With the signing of the peace agreement in Paris today, and after receiving a report from the secretary of the Army that he foresees no need for further inductions, I wish to inform you that the armed forces henceforth will depend exclusively on volunteer soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines.

"The use of the draft has ended."

Although no one will be drafted, the Selective Service machinery will most likely remain on the books for standby use in an emergency. Men will continue to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...TURN TO PAGE 15 FOR ...RE CLASS...

Kissinger To Stay as Nixon Aide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger says that he is staying on as President Nixon's national security adviser.

When told by a reporter Friday that Harvard University had set Feb. 5 as the deadline for him to return to his teaching post or sever his academic ties, Mr. Kissinger said: "What makes you think I would want to go back?"

He said that he had no intention of leaving the White House, and said of authorities at Harvard: "It takes six months to get them to agree on anything."

Air, Sea Power Use Seen

U.S. Ready to Intervene Again If Reds Fail to Honor Truce

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The United States has given "official" and private assurances to Saigon that it will intervene immediately if the Communists commit any "blatant" violations of the Vietnam cease-fire, a well-informed South Vietnamese official said yesterday.

The official, who just returned to Saigon after representing his government for several weeks in Washington, said that a similar message had been transmitted by the United States to Hanoi.

The assurance was given by President Nixon to President Nguyen Van Thieu officially, the source said, and passed as well to other South Vietnamese officials through "private channels."

"They said that if the cease-fire is violated in a blatant way, the United States will intervene again immediately," the source said.

[A senior U.S. official today left open the possibility that U.S. air and sea power would be used again if the Communists failed to honor the Vietnam cease-fire, Reuters reported.

[The official, William Sullivan, the State Department's top expert on Vietnam, said that the United States expects the cease-fire agreement to be scrupulously carried out.]

The South Vietnamese official would not discuss the form that such American intervention might take.

He said only that it would consist of "concrete and major measures to cope with blatant violations of the cease-fire."

It was presumed, however, that he was talking about renewed American bombing either of South Vietnamese Communist positions or possibly even of North Vietnam.

Despite the Vietnam cease-fire, ...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Last U.S. Dead Of the War: Lt. Col. Nolde

AN LOC, South Vietnam, Jan. 28 (AP).— The last American killed before the Vietnam cease-fire was the father of five children, an Army officer who had lived through the siege of An Loc and was passionately dedicated to rebuilding the devastated city.

Lt. Col. William Nolde was killed in An Loc by a direct artillery blast just as he finished conferring with a South Vietnamese officer on how to get the economy rolling again. The official end of the war was only hours away.

Col. Nolde, 43, was assigned to An Loc, the capital of Binh Long Province, as senior adviser.

Russia Ready to Confer on Troop Cuts Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is ready to open exploratory talks on European troop reductions Wednesday in Vienna with only the original 12 nations invited plus Romania and Bulgaria participating, diplomatic sources said today.

Ambassadors of the NATO countries were summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday at the unusual hour of 9 p.m. and received the Soviet response to NATO's counter-proposal on the ground rules for the preliminary discussions.

The reply declared that Romania and Bulgaria would also be present on the Soviet-bloc side, the sources said. The original NATO invitation included only the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Romania and Bulgaria, like the others, are members of the Warsaw Pact.

The reply said the Soviet Union was willing to wait until the talks began to discuss Moscow's proposal that all interested nations be allowed to participate in the dialogue, the sources said.

The Soviet response to the original NATO invitation suggested all interested countries should be allowed to join in the talks. Moscow accepted the Wednesday starting date but said it preferred Vienna instead of Geneva.

The Western allies, which want to limit the planned talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe to those nations directly involved, replied last Wednesday that expanded participation could be discussed once the talks are under way.

Hanoi Says It Wants Friendly Ties With All, Including the United States

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP).—With a peace agreement signed, North Vietnam offered today to have friendly relations with the United States.

The offer was made by the Central Committee of the ruling Vietnam Workers' party and the North Vietnamese government in a joint statement broadcast by Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency hours after a cease-fire ended hostilities in Vietnam.

"It is the sincere desire of our government and people," the statement said, "to entertain friendly relations with all countries, including the United States of America, on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit."

Hanoi promised to abide by the provisions of the peace agreement. But it said:

"The struggle of our people in South Vietnam still has to overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The militarist and fascist forces, instrument of neocolonialism, running counter to the aspirations of our nation, have not yet renounced their scheme to sabotage peace and block the road to independence and freedom of our people.

"That is why the immediate task of our countrymen in both zones of the country is to strengthen solidarity, maintain high vigilance at all times and strive our best to consolidate the successes already won, firmly preserve lasting peace, achieve independence and democracy and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

The announcement outlined to the North Vietnamese people the terms of the agreement signed in Paris yesterday. It said:

"Today, the 28th of January, war completely ends in both zones of our country. The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

"This brilliant victory is the fruit of more than 18 years of persistent fighting by the 40 million people and combatants throughout our country, after surmounting innumerable sacrifices and hardships."

The announcement declared that the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government is "the only authentic representative of the people in the southern part of our country."

Rebuilding Prediction

Hanoi called on its people to help rebuild the nation and make it a monument to those who died in the war. "This glorious victory will be followed by a period of most resplendent development of our nation," it predicted.

The North Vietnamese leadership thanked its allies for their support during the conflict and paid tribute also to the Vietnamese fighters.

"We warmly welcome the people and combatants of the heroic North who have fought very valiantly while eagerly building socialism and wholeheartedly assisting the great front in the South in the fight against U.S. aggression for national salvation," the statement said.

Hanoi's Jubilation

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Music blared on Hanoi radios, food and book stores reopened and Bach Mai Hospital, bombed last month, began accepting patients again with the signing of the peace agreement yesterday, Soviet news media said.

"People are jubilant, there are many children in the streets and Hanoi has a festive look," a Tass report from the North Vietnamese capital said.

Thousands of bicyclists—some wearing mourning bands—clogged the streets. Construction teams swarmed daylong over shattered buildings, including the reopened Dong Suang central market.

The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said the city's central railway terminal was already being rebuilt and Tass added: "A timetable for the railroads was published in newspapers for the first time in many years."

For the first time in nine years, Hanoi newspapers printed no air-raid or bombing warnings yesterday, Izvestia said. Instead, they resumed printing advertisements for movies, reopening now after being closed since the resumption of bombing last April.

Thieu Tells Country Reds Will Not Observe Truce

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that South Vietnam welcomes an end to hostilities, but warned the people that "it would be foolish to believe the Communists will respect the cease-fire."

Appearing on national television at 8 a.m. (2400 GMT), the moment the truce officially went into effect, Mr. Thieu said the agreement signed in Paris provides for a "cease-fire in place" and neither side is to attempt intrusions on the other.

"Cease-fire in place means that we will hold in place all of our resources and manpower, but it does not mean that the Communists will be allowed to come to Saigon to have Chinese noodles.

"No, it means that where the Communists are located, they must stay. If one of them is found in a hamlet or village, he will be shot to death."

With Clenched Fists

Facing the camera with a stern expression and sometimes shaking his clenched fists, Mr. Thieu spoke for 45 minutes in what was largely a repeat of other statements made in the past week since the peace agreement was made public.

He thanked the United States and other allied forces for their support of South Vietnam and said the agreement provided assurance that North Vietnam would not invade the South again.

Mr. Thieu also repeated instructions that he issued earlier to government officials, military commanders and police, to "react violently if the Communists violate the cease-fire," and to be prepared for the political struggle that lies ahead.

"The Communists will respect the cease-fire for how long, how many weeks, how many months?" Mr. Thieu asked. The two parties, the National Liberation Front and the Government of Vietnam [GVN] begin negotiations, for how long, waiting for the North Vietnamese Army to be refitted and wage war again?"

"If there is a political solution between the government and the NLF, will they seriously implement it? Will the Vietnamese people be free to exercise their right to self-determination or will they still have coercion, a knife in the back?

"When a solution is accepted and the GVN wins the elections, will they accuse us of rigging the elections? Will the Communists renounce their aggression in the South? From our past experiences, we must pose this as a question mark."

U.S. Ready to Intervene Again If Reds Fail to Honor Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States is maintaining major air forces near Vietnam at bases in Thailand, on Guam and aboard carriers assigned to the Seventh Fleet in the South China Sea.

Thus far, American officials have declined to discuss what measures the United States might take if the Communists violated the terms of the Paris peace agreement.

At his news conference on Jan. 24, Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser on national security affairs, was asked "if a peace treaty is violated and if the ICC [International Control Commission] proves ineffective, will the United States ever again send troops into Vietnam?"

Refusal to Speculate

"I don't want to speculate on hypothetical situations that we don't expect to arise," Mr. Kissinger replied.

The South Vietnamese official said that U.S. assurances of a quick response to "blatant" violations of the cease-fire were "encouraging to us."

"They make us more hopeful that the cease-fire will work," he said. "If the United States is firm, we have reason to be optimistic and to believe that the cease-fire will be respected."

The South Vietnamese source said that Saigon clearly expected "minor violations" of the cease-fire and did not expect the United States to retaliate against them.

As examples of such violations, he cited minor exchanges of fire between localized Communist and South Vietnamese Army units.

He defined "blatant" violations as including "large-scale fighting" or "important infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into the South."

The source said that the assurances already transmitted to Saigon about the U.S. response to cease-fire violations by the Communists would be renewed by Vice-President Agnew when he arrives in Saigon on Tuesday.

Agnew's Purposes

He said that one of the purposes of Mr. Agnew's trip was "to renew the commitment of the United States to support the cause of peace and not to permit violation of the cease-fire."

The South Vietnamese official said that the Saigon government believed the Communists would not commit blatant violations of the cease-fire for at least a month or two. He said that they would be unlikely to do so while an international peace conference, which is to be convened in 30 days, is in session.

As for the political future of South Vietnam, he said that the Saigon authorities and representatives of the National Liberation Front would meet "within a matter of days" either in Saigon or Paris to begin discussions.

Saigon, he said, is "ready to discuss the modalities and guarantees that would permit the NLF to participate freely in the political process without repression."

Important Role

"We are ready," he said, "to give the NLF an important role in our political life."

But he emphasized that the Saigon government under no circumstances would deal with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which is the government entity that emerged from the National Liberation Front.

"We can foresee allowing the NLF to function legally as a political force," he said, "but it must not be considered as a government. We are going to stick to that as non-negotiable."

Russia Sends Pledge of Aid To Viet Cong

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet leaders pledged continued support to the Viet Cong yesterday and expressed confidence that its cause would ultimately triumph in South Vietnam.

A congratulatory message addressed to the Viet Cong's leadership said that the withdrawal of U. S. forces under the cease-fire agreement would provide "favorable conditions for a final and just settlement of the Vietnam problem" through unification of North and South. American forces are to be withdrawn within 60 days under the accord.

The note to the Viet Cong and a parallel message to the leadership of North Vietnam reflected a continuing militant attitude of the Soviet leadership on the Vietnamese problem as the cease-fire agreement was being signed in Paris.

The accord on ending the war in Vietnam has been presented in the Soviet media as a victory of the Vietnamese Communists against a militarily superior American foe.

"Despite the use of large armed forces and vast material expenditures," the Soviet message to the Viet Cong said, "the aggressors proved unable to bring the heroic patriots of South Vietnam to their knees and proved unable to suppress their legitimate striving for freedom and independence."

There has been no indication, at least in published statements, of any conciliatory attitude toward the United States as a result of the conclusion of the cease-fire accord.

Thais Seek Truce With Red Rebels

BANGKOK, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Col. Narong Kittikachorn, son of Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, has disclosed that he is seeking negotiations with Communist guerrillas in northern Thailand.

Col. Narong, who commands an infantry regiment engaged in operations against the estimated 400 guerrillas in the northern Hin Long Kla Mountains, said yesterday that he would call for a two-day cease-fire.

"And if the Communists agree, we can sit down and talk about a permanent cease-fire," he said. "If they can have a cease-fire in Vietnam, we can have it here too."



Associated Press.

ONE OF THE LAST—Wounded South Vietnamese soldier walks by body of a Viet Cong, who was killed during Saturday night's fighting north of Hué on Route 1, before cease-fire went into effect. Next to body is stack of captured dynamite.

Vietnam Battles Ease After Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Commission for Control and Supervision arrived in Saigon yesterday but have not yet begun their supervisory work. The commission includes officers and men from Canada, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland.

Red Military Group

Communist delegates to the four-party Joint Military Commission, which will also monitor the cease-fire, also arrived at Tan Son Nhut Airport yesterday.

The four-party commission includes officers and men from the United States, North Vietnam, the Saigon government and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong).

In the report on the day's fighting, the South Vietnamese military briefers charged 53 Communist violations of the cease-fire after 8 a.m.

Ten South Vietnamese violations, they said, had been shelling attacks. The rest were described as "minor ground attacks" against Saigon government positions. They said none of the clashes had involved Communist units larger than company size. A Communist company normally consists of 100 men or fewer.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said that as the cease-fire continued, the South Vietnamese Army would make no attempt to retake territory controlled by the Communists before the cease-fire began but would strike back vigorously where the Communists launched attacks.

The South Vietnamese said a Communist force attacked the hamlet 15 minutes after the cease-fire began. They said 25 enemy soldiers were killed and two government soldiers were wounded.

The South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported 451 enemy-initiated incidents during the 24-hour period that ended with the start of the cease-fire.

Last Vietnam Air Strikes

U.S. airmen flew 494 tactical air strikes in South Vietnam in the hours preceding the cease-fire and mounted 29 B-52 missions.

Maj. Jere Forbus, the U.S. military spokesman, said that was the greatest number of tactical air strikes launched by the United States since May 2, 1972, during a major North Vietnamese offensive.

In an incident at 9:45 a.m. yesterday, an American Army helicopter was struck by small-arms fire 10 miles southwest of Can Tho. Two Americans aboard were wounded, and the aircraft suffered minor damage, the command said.

In another incident, which occurred half an hour later, a helicopter was hit by small-arms fire near An Khe Pass. The command said two American crew members and a Korean passenger were slightly wounded and the helicopter was slightly damaged.

The command said the first helicopter was on a "routine passenger-carrying mission" and the second was on a "routine courier mission."

Only an hour and a half before the cease-fire began, Communist gunners hit Tan Son Nhut Airbase, on the outskirts of Saigon, with 20 122-mm rockets, United States officers said. There was no report of U.S. casualties, but an oil storage area was set ablaze and a Vietnamese civilian was killed and 20 civilians wounded.

Fighting was also reported continuing yesterday at Tay Ninh, a provincial capital northwest of Saigon, which Communist troops infiltrated Saturday, apparently in an effort to seize a well known place in which to set up a capital for their Provisional Revolutionary Government.

But reports from South Vietnamese and American officers in the field early yesterday morning said the Communist forces had been driven from all but two heavily populated hamlets on the southeastern outskirts of Tay Ninh.

In the hours before the cease-fire Communist gunners also hit bases at Can Tho, Pleiku and Da Nang, where some of the last remaining 23,700 American troops are stationed.

Air Action After Truce

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—How long American planes might continue to intervene in any fighting in Laos and Cambodia remained unclear today.

Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma said Friday he expected a Laos cease-fire within about 15 days.

The peace agreement worked out by Mr. Kissinger and North Vietnamese diplomats stipulates that "foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos." But it did not specify a date.



Associated Press.

TOLL FOR PEACE—Buddhist monk using Saigon pagoda gong to ring in the cease-fire yesterday morning.

Accord Is Signed in Paris in Atmosphere of Distrust

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh for the PRG.

The agreements ended America's longest war, though their ambiguous nature makes it far from certain they have ended the conflict. They basically provide for an in-place cease-fire, and a consultation and inspection mechanism that is supposed to encourage the South Vietnamese factions to work together.

The separate signing ceremonies resulted from a compromise agreement that enabled the PRG to sign, while allowing Saigon to pretend it had signed nothing with the PRG.

This was done at the quadripartite morning ceremony by peace documents that referred only to the "parties participating in the Paris conference on Vietnam," except on the final two pages. On one of these final pages the United States and Saigon are listed together, and on the other North Vietnam and the PRG. Thus both of the South Vietnamese delegations can maintain the fiction that they did not sign together.

For the afternoon ceremony between the United States and North Vietnam, the documents referred specifically to both Saigon and the PRG. Saigon, however, refused to submit two copies to Mr. Rogers for this signing, and now can claim that it has done nothing that constitutes formal recognition of the PRG.

Despite all this, Mr. Rogers said at the airport before returning to Washington that he was "particularly pleased" with the signing. U.S. officials assured that Saigon's action had not changed the meaning of the documents.

Mr. Rogers arrived for the morning ceremony following an hour-long meeting with President Georges Pompidou, 40 minutes longer than planned. A good deal of their conversation was devoted to Vietnam.

The United States no longer objects to Paris as the site for the international conference on Vietnam that is to begin Feb. 26. Both the Communist delegations already have indicated their preference for Paris.

But the Saigon delegation, especially after yesterday's live televised pro-Communist demonstration, still has not agreed to Paris. "We have not yet made a decision," said their spokesman today. It seems unlikely, however, that Saigon will be able to resist the mounting pressures to meet here, especially since the technical and security preparations will be considerable.

Geneva has been ruled out as a site by the North Vietnamese because of their recollections of 1954, and Vienna, the other strong European candidate, is now likely to be the site for the mutual and balanced force reductions consultations beginning in a few days.

Article 19 of the agreement signed yesterday says that Washington and Hanoi, on behalf of the Saigon government and the Viet Cong, would propose that the following parties take part in the meeting: China, France, the Soviet Union, Britain, the four countries making up the international supervisory commission—Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland—and the four parties to the agreement. In addition, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations would be asked to participate.

The article says that the conference would be called to "acknowledge the signed agreements, to guarantee the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Vietnam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and to contribute to and guarantee peace in Indochina."

It is understood that a primary responsibility of the conference will be to serve as the authority over the four-nation international supervisory commission that will check on the carrying out of the cease-fire agreement.

The morning ceremony yesterday lasted 18 minutes, during which practically the only sound was the scratching of pens on paper. The four foreign ministers then adjourned into a separate room for champagne, where spokesmen said later they shook hands, clinked glasses but did not exchange toasts.

The five-man U.S. delegation at the oval table included Mr. Rogers; William J. Porter, under secretary of state; Marshal Green, assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs; William H. Sullivan, who handled much of the technical negotiations with Hanoi, and Heywood Isham, acting head of the Paris peace talks delegation.

Trip to Saigon

Immediately after the morning ceremony, North Vietnamese and PRG military delegations took off for Saigon where they will form part of the quadripartite military commission that will administer the cease-fire.

ICC representatives from Indonesia, Canada, Poland and Hungary also began leaving for Saigon yesterday from their various countries.

After the morning session, Mr. Rogers visited Mr. Schumann and then lunched with South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam.

The afternoon session between Mr. Rogers and the North Vietnamese lasted only 10 minutes and was followed by another brief champagne session. Despite the two missing documents, still in the hands of the South Vietnamese, there appeared no surprise or hesitation on the part of the North Vietnamese.

Mr. Rogers left for Washington in the evening, accompanied by Mr. Lam. In a departure statement, he called the agreement a "milestone," and said he expected the cease-fire to contribute to peace throughout Indochina.

Prince Seeks Talks With U.S.

Sihanouk Will Go On Fightin As Lon Nol Halts All Attac

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Lon Nol today officially announced the suspension of all offensive activities by Cambodia troops as of 7 a.m. tomorrow (0000 GMT).

The announcement was made in a broadcast speech to a joint session of the Senate and the Lower House of the National Assembly.

But in Peking, exiled Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that his guerrilla forces will fight on despite the cease-fire in Vietnam.

Asked at a press conference here if he would match the suspension of operations announced for tomorrow by President Lon Nol, the prince replied, "I say to you, we will continue fighting until we wipe out Lon Nol and his clique.

"We do not see any possibility of stopping the war in Cambodia unless Nixon abandons Lon Nol or until the traitorous regime in Phnom Penh is wiped out."

The prince said his Peking-based government of national union is ready to have official talks with the United States toward ending the war, but without the Lon Nol regime.

His government would be ready to welcome U.S. special envoy Henry Kissinger, he said, and negotiations could be held in Paris, Ottawa or another center.

Sihanouk said his forces would face difficulties in future because North Vietnam and China would not be able to continue to send weapons under the terms of the peace agreement signed in Paris.

But he said he expected to receive about $15 million from the Chinese in 1973, which would buy weapons inside Cambodia itself—from soldiers of the Lon Nol regime. His forces in Cambodia, he said, already have weapons and ammunition enough to last two years.

Hopes to Return

The prince said he hopes to return to a "liberated area" of Cambodia in two months, before a projected trip to Europe and Africa.

Prince Sihanouk said he foresees further clashes in South Vietnam following the cease-fire agreement.

"There is a fundamental contradiction between what the Saigon regime wants and what the Viet Cong want," he said. "You cannot imagine them going into genuine reconciliation and peaceful cooperation and coexistence."

Holding a copy of the Paris agreement, the prince said: "It is just a preparation for a new war."

Marshal Lon Nol said in his broadcast that although government forces would cease offensive operations, they would defend themselves if the Communists attacked.

The suspension, which will be unsupervised, will last indefinitely, he said, but will be canceled if Communist forces keep up sustained attacks.

Reds Pull Out

The Phnom Penh military command announced today that North Vietnam has withdrawn 5,000 troops from Cambodia since the beginning of this month.

The latest pullback leaves 23,000 Communist troops in the country, Phnom Penh said, including a small number of Viet Cong.

Under the cease-fire agreement, all foreign troops have been called upon to withdraw from Cambodia.

A Phnom Penh military command spokesman said North Vietnamese troop strength in Cambodia has been halved from 56,000 to 28,000 in the last year.

Of the North Vietnamese still on Cambodian soil today, it said, only 10,000 are combat troops. The rest are involved in rear-echelon duties—maintaining the flow of men and equipment along the infiltration routes, which run mainly into neighboring South Vietnam.

Most of Hanoi's frontline troops here have been incorporate new semi-autonomous and n regiments with Cambodian C munist forces, the Cambo spokesman said.

He gave no estimate of C bodian Communist stre which Cambodian intelligenc late last year at about 41,000.

Hanoi Nam Americans t Be Released

(Continued from Page 1

listed as missing will show t captured.

"I don't see any extra li 200 Americans coming ou captured who have been c fied as missing," said Rep. J gomery, a member of the H Armed Services Committee.

The congressman spoke newsmen at the Pentagon fo ing a meeting with defense cials. While he had been able to get a firm figure or number of names on the li captives and dead, he sai estimated that the total w be only slightly higher than 591 listed by the Pentago captured in Southeast Asia.

The Defense Department night began listing American tary men identified by the namese Communists as pris of war. By late this mor the number had reached 307. Pentagon said that as nea kin were notified in visit by telephone, it would con releasing the names of service to be freed.

The Pentagon urged that next of kin of missing Ame military men remain at h to speed notification to that their relatives will be leased. The notification is first official word that their are alive.

27 Civilians Listed

The State Department said night that 27 American civ will be released, according to North Vietnamese captors.

A Hanoi list of the civ a paper delivered to U.S. r sentatives in Paris yesterday tained 45 names—listing captives and 13 as dead. A Department spokesman sa included non-Americans some Americans already ed dead by U.S. officials.

He said the 27 Americans as live prisoners were as scribed as having been cap in South Vietnam. The l list named no prisoners tak Laos or Cambodia.

The 27 civilians describe captured in South Vietnam stitute only about half of U.S. officials' previous list U.S. civilians thought held North Vietnam—after being in South Vietnam, Laos Cambodia.

The process of notifying of kin began at 5:30 p.m. GMT) yesterday and was to tinue around-the-clock th the weekend.

For families of the men confirmed by Hanoi as i in its prison camps "it's no end at all," said Roger E. Sh who heads the Pentagon's eration Homecoming" for th turn of the POWs.

Officials said the United S would go back to the North namese with the list of m and ask "what they can t if anything, about each m

A search headquarters fo missing is to be establishe American troops shifted South Vietnam to Nak Phanom, a U.S.-Thai air near the Laos border that has been used for covert o tions and rescue missions.

Searchers are to comb jungles for crash sites a talk to villagers who may knowledge of the missing.

Exchange of Vietnames

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (AP).— Saigon government and the Cong began preparations t day for the exchange of namese held as prisoners o but the South Vietnamese munists made no referenc their American prisoners of

(From Page 1)

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unava
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Overca
ATHENS	13	55	Very
BEIRUT	16	61	Partly
BELGRADE	1	34	Partly
BERLIN	2	36	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—2	28	Overca
CAIRO	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Very
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Partly
DUBLIN	10	50	Overca
EDINBURGH	6	43	Very
FLORENCE	11	52	Partly
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showe
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	37	Overca
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Partly
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy
MADRID	5	41	Partly
MILAN	7	45	Fair
MONTREAL	—6	20	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—6	21	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	—	—	Unava
NICE	14	57	Partly
OSLO	3	37	Partly
PARIS	7	45	Partly
PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
ROME	13	55	Partly
SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TEL AVIV	17	63	Partly
TUNIS	11	52	Very
VENICE	—2	28	Snow
VIENNA	—	—	Unava
WARSAW	1	34	Overca
WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

RELIEF FROM DIABETES

After seven years of research and proven results, European diabetic clinic is due to open in March. Infusor method reduces insulin requirements and stabilizes brittle cases. For further information write:

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ning Viewed on TV

odest, Somber Celebrations n U.S. for the End of the War

By Michael Knight

EW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—dent Nixon, like millions of r Americans, watched the ing of the Vietnam cease-fire ement on television last night then, like many others, took in a modest and somber bration of the end of a tragic

e President, relaxing in his e at Key Biscayne, Fla., had laimed 7 p.m. yesterday as a tional moment of prayer and nksgiving" and the 24-hour od thereafter as a day of yer.

hroughout the country, in s and in hamlets, church bells ed, fire companies sounded r horns, and small, quiet herings were held in homes in public places.

a Elmira, N.Y., Mrs. Lucielle ari did not turn on the lights a Christmas tree in her yard, its she had lit every night for years in a "vigil" remember- the war.

n Longmeadow, Mass., a bell ged by Paul Revere, the silver- ith and patriot, was sounded its steeple at the First Church Christ. The bell was first nded to signal the end of the r of 1812.

n Key Biscayne, the President ended church services a mile m his home, at the Key Bis- ne Presbyterian Church.

'The Real Peace'

The minister, the Rev. John A. ffman jr., gave a service that said was designed to emphasize at "the real peace comes only m Jesus Christ."

At the request of the President, e service plan included one of r. Nixon's favorite passages m the Bible, Isaiah II, 2-4: and they shall beat their swords to plowshares and their spears to pruning hooks; nation shall t lift up sword against nation; ither shall they learn war any ore."

One of the few joyous celebra- ons yesterday took place in San rancisco at the Embarcadero laza near the city's financial district. The Vietnam Committee for Peace and Re-Unification called on "anyone who has ever protested the war in any way," from letter-writing to sit-ins, to participate in the celebration, with music and balloons.

Mayor Joseph L. Alioto asked all churches in the city to ring their bells in celebration of the end of 12 years of American involvement in the war.

Throughout the country, commemorations of the signing were restrained, unlike the excited demonstrations that greeted the end of World Wars I and II.

But in Nauvoo, Ill., a Mississippi River town founded by the Mormons, the city fathers urged the 1,000 residents to dance in the streets.

Candlelight Parade

On college campuses around the country, where much of the anti-war movement found its support and its resources, quiet celebrations took place. In Ithaca, N.Y., the entire community was invited to a candlelight parade through the Ithaca College campus. At the University of Notre Dame, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the university, led students on a march through the campus and then to a special mass.

In thousands of small towns, like McKeesport, Pa., a small, grimy steel town outside Pittsburgh, fire engines rolled out of their berths and blasted out a welcome to peace.

In New York, the Allied Chemical Building in Times Square lit up 10 floors of windows to spell out the word "peace."

Some of those who celebrated the end of the American war did so cautiously. The executive secretary of the Washington, D.C., Council of Churches said, "The reason many of us are not throwing our hats in the air is that we are just so stunned and ashamed because the war went on so long, so needlessly."

In Philadelphia, 15 competing radio stations joined to simultaneously play a 12-minute tape of bells ringing. "The way it is now," Jerry Stevens, program director of WMMR-FM said, "whoever is listening to the radio can scan the dial and hear nothing but bells."

In New York, Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the Greek Orthodox Church, presided over Te Deum services.

In Jewish places of worship, where sabbath services yesterday more closely dovetailed with the signing of the peace agreement, special prayers were offered.

In New York, Dr. Nathan A. Perilman of Congregation Emanu-El on Fifth Avenue, read a special prayer for peace. He said:

"Heavenly Father, grant that as the days pass, the will of enduring peace, understanding, cooperation and friendship will deepen in both the North and South of Vietnam. Let this fragile peace grow strong and flourish and let its fruits look so promising that other areas of the world, in the Middle East, in Ireland, all the troubled parts of the world may want to profit from the example of the makers of peace."

In Massachusetts, as in many parts of the country, anti-war activists expressed a confused, contradictory sense of loss that the war, which had united them in purpose for so long, was over. In the state's Eighth Congressional District, with one of the largest and most anti-war student populations in the country, activists gathered in the Cambridge suburb of Somerville for a rally on further actions.

They circulated a petition to Congress asking that all funds to the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu be cut off and that Congress reassert its prerogatives in making war and peace.



Associated Press.

NEWLYWEDS—Radiophoto from Jakarta shows 42-year-old American anthropologist Wyn Sargent holding hand of her husband, Obaharok, a West Irian tribal chief. The bride has said that she will abandon Western dress, though she wore jeans for her wedding. Her husband is shown wearing what is known as a koteka. The anthropologist has been in Balier Valley, in the remote province of Indonesia, for about four months.

Nixon Warns of Reductions In Some 'Familiar Programs'

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—President Nixon got a head start tonight on those who may not like his budget, warning Americans that "in the next few days, you will hear about some very sharp reductions in some very familiar programs."

"Our search for waste has led us into every nook and cranny of the bureaucracy," the President said in a nationwide radio speech defending the budget he will send to Congress at noon tomorrow.

"The time has come to get rid of old programs that have outlived their time, or that have failed," he said.

Mr. Nixon said, as he has been saying now for three months, that his plan is to hold federal spending to $250 billion this fiscal year, a goal that entails the withholding of some $10 billion in expenditures that Congress approved.

For the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, the President said, his budget calls for expenditures of $269 billion. For the year after that, the projection is for $288 billion.

The threatened withholding of $10 billion this fiscal year has embroiled the President with Democrats in Congress, who say he is usurping their power of the purse. His response, which he made in advance tonight, is that failure to hold down federal spending would bring higher taxes, as well as renewed inflation, "the most insidious of all taxes."

A "third reason my new budget tries to curb the growth of government," the President said, "is that relying on bigger government is the wrong way to meet our nation's needs. Government has grown by leaps and bounds since the 1930s, but so have problems... The bigger government became, the more clumsy it became, until its attempts to help often proved a hindrance."

The President called on Congress, as he has in the past, "to set a firm ceiling on its overall expenditures, so that the Congress will consider not only the particular merits of individual programs, but also what happens to taxes and prices when you add them all together."

"Every member of the Congress gets enormous pressure from special interests to spend your money for what they want," he told the voters in a plea for public support. "And so I ask you to back up those congressmen and those senators, whether Democrats or Republicans, who have the courage to vote against higher spending.

"They hear from the special interests; let them hear from you. It is time to get big government off your back and out of your pocket."

The President gave what he called "just a few examples" of the programs he is asking Congress to cut back. "Some have been regarded as sacred cows in the past," he said. "No matter what their real value, no one dared to touch them."

"Last year," he said, "we spent nearly $200 million on the Hill-Burton program to help build more hospitals, but today the shortage of hospital beds which existed through the '50s and the '60s has been more than met. And yet, the Hill-Burton program continued to pour out funds, regardless of need."

Also on his list were "our urban renewal programs," which, he said, "have cost us billions of dollars, with very disappointing results," and the impact-aid program, which gives funds to school districts to offset the "impact" of federal installations and large numbers of children of federal employees.

Every President since Harry S Truman has tried to cut back impact aid, but Congress has never allowed them to do it. Almost every congressional district gets some of the money; Washington and its suburbs get a great deal of it.

"There was a time when this program made sense," Mr. Nixon said, "when federal workers were a drain on local resources. Now most federal workers pay full local taxes. Yet we still have been paying out more than $500 million a year in compensation to these communities, many of which are among the richest in the country, and so I propose that we change that program. Let us spend our education dollars where they are really needed."

The President also said that "we . . . found we could save $2.7 billion in the projected defense budget for 1974 and $2.1 billion in the projected agricultural budget."

The President spoke of his budget as a kind of landmark. "In the last few decades, the cost of government has skyrocketed," he said. "We must resist this trend."

"When we cut a million dollars from a federal program," he said, "that money is not lost and its power to do good things eliminated; rather, that money is transferred to other budgets where its power to do good things is multiplied."

"Some of it," he went on, "will stay in family budgets where people can use it as they, themselves, see fit. Much will go back to state and county and municipal budgets, back to the scene of the action, where needs are best understood, where public officials are most accessible and, therefore, most accountable."

"And finally," he said, "some of the money we save will be shifted to other federal programs," those "where it can do the most good with least waste for the most people."

Top Nixon Aides May Be Called

Full Subpoena Power Sought For Senate Watergate Probe

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., intends to subpoena some of President Nixon's top aides in the forthcoming Senate investigation of the Watergate bugging case and an allegedly broader campaign of political espionage and sabotage against the Democrats, according to informed sources on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Ervin also intends to investigate the government's inquiry into the Watergate and related matters to determine if it was complete and impartial, the sources said.

Sen. Ervin, who will hold the Senate's investigation, is expected to be granted subpoena power to call anyone in the executive branch of the government other than the President himself, the sources reported.

It could not be learned which presidential aides might be called to testify. However, it is known that Sen. Ervin believes that any White House officials and presidential advisers who have been named in news accounts of alleged spying and disruption against the Democrats should be given a chance to have their names cleared.

Broadest Powers

If such aides do not testify voluntarily, the sources said, Sen. Ervin feels it is essential to force their testimony. Members of Sen. Ervin's staff are drafting a resolution that, if passed by the Senate, would grant him the broadest subpoena power.

Sen. Ervin is virtually assured of receiving Senate approval of the resolution, the sources said, because the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, the 14-member arm of the 57-member Senate Democratic majority, has promised its full backing.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, has said that the Watergate probe and accompanying public hearings may result in the first actual test of congressional power to force testimony from the President's closest assistants, should they claim executive privileges.

On Jan. 16, Sen. Mansfield sent eight letters asking various government agencies to preserve all records that might be relevant to the Ervin investigation. The letters went to the White House, the Justice Department, the FBI, the General Accounting Office, the Republican National Committee, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, the President's campaign finance committee and Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert, the chief prosecutor in the Watergate trial.

4 Areas of Inquiry

The letters said that the Senate probe would deal with "the allegations of illegal or improper activities during the recently completed national elections," including four areas of inquiry:

"The break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate, the reports of political sabotage and espionage, the receipt and account of campaign funds and the practices and procedures of the various agencies and officials in their investigation of such activities."

One source close to Sen. Ervin said that the last area of inquiry meant that "we are going to investigate the investigators" to determine if there was any political influence brought to bear on the conduct of the investigation by the FBI and Justice Department.

Attorney General Richard Kleindienst has said that the Watergate investigation by the Justice Department and FBI was the most thorough and exhaustive since the probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Sources close to Sen. Ervin said that the septagenarian senator, a relatively nonpartisan, former state supreme court judge, wants the Watergate case investigated by a special ad hoc committee of the Senate instead of by one of the regular Senate committees.

Sen. Ervin is chairman of the Government Operations Committee and the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. He is an authority on constitutional law. The right of privacy is one of his strongest convictions. Sen. Ervin has denounced the delay of the Watergate trial until after the November elections.

Sen. Ervin also has said that his probe would not begin until completion of the bugging trial in U.S. District Court here, which ended its third week Friday. He said that he is looking for an attorney of nonpartisan background to head the investigative staff but has not yet chosen one.

Sen. Ervin said that he has not fixed a date for public hearings, but that they would be held some time this year.

Road Won't Run Across Waterloo

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP).—The second battle of Waterloo has been won.

The winner: a local committee for the protection of the battlefield site.

The loser: the Public Works Ministry, which had planned an express highway cutting through the battlefield.

A high official said Friday that the new road will run alongside the 1815 battlefield, not across it. The initial project would have crossed the historic farm of Mont Saint Jean, which housed a British field hospital in Napoleon's last battle.

'Papers' Judge Calls Recess To Study Pentagon's Report

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The judge in the Pentagon Papers trial, furious over the government's failure to give him its secret reports on whether publication of the papers actually harmed the United States, late Friday sent the jury home until Tuesday.

U.S. District Court Judge William Matthew Byrne jr. was assured that he would get the reports within a few hours. He expected to have read them and decided what to do about them by the time the court reconvenes.

Depending on what they say, the judge could dismiss all espionage counts against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr., who are now accused of eight counts of espionage and seven counts of theft and conspiracy.

The government contended that one of its secret "damage reports," as they are apparently called, was in an Air Force jet on the way here.

Hunt Started in April

The search for the reports has been going on since April, when the defense in the case first got an idea that they existed. At that time the judge ordered them produced and during the intervening months many reports and communications between various government agencies have been produced in camera for the judge.

But none of them got to the question of whether publication of the Pentagon Papers did, in the eyes of the government, actually harm the national defense. In fact, David R. Nissen, the chief prosecutor, insisted all along that he did not know of the existence of such reports, or of even one such report.

But last Tuesday, the first defense witness, Frank A. Bartimo, an assistant general counsel of the Defense Department, said under cross-examination that soon after the papers were first made public by The New York Times and the International Herald Tribune in a series of articles starting in mid-June, 1971, a department study group was set up to survey what damage, if any, had been done by the publication.

The court was stunned by this statement, since Mr. Nissen had been saying that no such report existed. The judge became angered and finally said to Mr. Bartimo:

"You know what I'm talking about now, don't you? What I want is any study, analysis, survey, report prepared by the Department of Defense regarding these documents, 'these documents' being the so-called Pentagon Papers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff report—as to whether they in any way caused—their release could, would, did, or possibly could, would or did cause injury to the United States or damage to a foreign country.

"I want you to call Buzhardt and advise him of that. And I want those out here as soon as possible and I will expect to hear from you in that regard in the morning." J. Fred Buzhardt is general counsel of the Department of Defense.

Delayed by Funeral

On the following day the government said that the reports were on the way. Thursday, because of the funeral of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, there was no court session and so by Friday morning the judge was sure he would have the report, or reports.

But he did not. First, he was told, Air Force planes were busy Thursday transporting important people to and from Mr. Johnson's funeral. Then he was told that when the report was finally put on a plane Friday, it was apparently put on a small one, one that had to make refueling stops.

"If you wanted something out here today, General Gorman, it would be here," the judge said to the current prosecution witness, Army Brig. Gen. Paul F. Gorman. "I can tell by your grin."

The general, who was not yet on the witness stand for the day, said, "It wasn't the Army that was delivering them, your honor."

Wilson Denies U.S. Spied on Kosygin Talk

Refutes Disclosure Of Pentagon Papers

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday denied U.S. reports that he hid an American spy in his country residence when he met Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin there in 1967 for secret talks on Vietnam.

He also denied that drafts of documents he drew up before the talks or the transcript of a telephone call between Mr. Kosygin and Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev that British intelligence allegedly tapped were handed over to the U.S. agent.

The claims, made by Brig. Gen. Paul F. Gorman in testimony in the Los Angeles Pentagon Papers trial Friday, were "a totally incorrect version" of what took place, Mr. Wilson charged. He denied that British agents tapped the telephone conversation.

Gen. Gorman said the U.S. agent, named as Chester Cooper, lived at 10 Downing Street so he could work with Mr. Wilson as he prepared for the summit. The general said Mr. Cooper later hid out in what he described as a "garret prison room" at the Chequers residence where the two leaders met. But there was no indication whether Mr. Cooper was able to hear what they discussed.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday that Mr. Cooper, whom he described as President Lyndon B. Johnson's special representative, was not in a position to know what he and Mr. Kosygin said.

The story was reported in four previously unpublished Pentagon papers which dealt with British-American links.

White House Link

Mr. Wilson said in his statement: "There is also a suggestion that Mr. Kosygin was unaware that I was in touch with the White House.

"Whether these are the correct representations of the Pentagon documents which are the subject of the case is for the court to decide. They are a totally incorrect version of what happened...

"There was no spy at Chequers..."

Mr. Wilson said he had been in touch with the White House about the Chequers talks before he met Mr. Kosygin because of the possibility of extending a Vietnam cease-fire then in effect.

"In view of the urgency and the time factor, Mr. Cooper was at Chequers specifically to keep in direct telephone touch with the White House so that I could communicate to Mr. Kosygin any decision the President made," Mr. Wilson said.

But, he stressed, Mr. Cooper did not eavesdrop on the talks between himself and Mr. Kosygin.

Agnew Flies To Saigon on Asian Tour

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, Md., Jan. 28 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew left today for Saigon on a seven-nation Asian tour.

Mr. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thompson, said the trip is intended partly to assure these countries "we're not abandoning our friends" following the cease-fire in Vietnam.

He said the trip is designed also to display "the interest we have in doing everything we can to see that those countries enjoy freedom and self-determination."

Mr. Agnew's first visit will be to South Vietnam. He will also visit Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia in a little over a week.

Mr. Thompson said the Vice-President wants to keep the schedule "purposely flexible so he can take as much time as he will need for discussions with the leaders of each country."

The press will not be allowed on the Vice-President's plane this time as on previous trips.

Mr. Agnew has three times previously visited Asian countries allied with the United States.

[The Los Angeles Times, quoting a well-informed military source in Saigon, said that President Nguyen Van Thieu will be invited to visit the United States next month.

[The invitation to the South Vietnamese president will be formally arranged during Vice-President Agnew's visit to Saigon, the source said.]

U.S. Suspends Military Draft, Goes to All-Volunteer Army

(Continued from Page 1)

have to register for the draft when they turn 18, and young men still will be assigned lottery numbers based on their birthdays.

Congress has mandated, however, that the government call up reserves and National Guardsmen before it turns to a reinstatement of the draft to meet future emergencies.

A spokesman for the Selective Service System said that men who had refused to report for induction would still be subject to criminal prosecution. But, he said, men with induction postponements that were scheduled to expire before June 30 would not be drafted.

Mr. Laird's single qualification about ending the draft applied to doctors and dentists. The Nixon administration has asked Congress to approve sizable bonuses for doctors and dentists in an effort to attract enough volunteers in those professions.

Mr. Laird also urged Congress to approve bonuses to attract men to the National Guard and reserves.

Mr. Nixon pledged in his presidential campaign of 1968 to abolish the draft, citing the "inequities inherent in any draft system." In his first term, he moved gradually toward that objective.

In 1968, the year before Mr. Nixon took office, 299,000 men were drafted. In 1969, 280,000 men were drafted, and the figure dropped in the next three years to 163,500 in 1970, 98,000 in 1971 and 50,000 last year.

In late 1969, Mr. Nixon proposed and Congress enacted legislation creating a lottery system under which men were assigned priority numbers based on their birthdays and were eligible for the draft for only one calendar year if they did not have a deferment.

Mr. Nixon also pushed through Congress legislation eliminating most deferments and exemptions. And, in early 1970, he dismissed Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of Selective Service. The general had resisted changes in the system that he had created in the 1940s.

Two principal factors within the military led to the elimination of the draft. The first was the scaling down of the American involvement in Indochina and the resulting reduction in the size of the American armed forces. At the peak of the war, 3.5 million Americans were in the services. By the end of this fiscal year, the total will be fewer than 2.3 million.

Secondly, Congress, under Mr. Nixon's prodding, vastly increased the pay of servicemen, thus inducing more men to volunteer. As recently as 1968, a private earned $95.70 a month. Now, not even counting allowances and other benefits, a private is paid $307.20 a month.

U.S. to Fine Airlines Who Let Senator on Without Search

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Two airlines that permitted Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., to board their planes without a search because he objected, will be fined, James M. Beggs, under secretary of transportation, said yesterday.

Mr. Beggs identified the airlines as Allegheny and Delta, and said the fact that Sen. Hartke was the protesting passenger was no excuse for the airlines to permit a violation of Federal Aviation Administration security rules. Friday night, Sen. Hartke was barred from a Trans World Airlines flight at Phoenix, Ariz., when he refused to undergo a search. Yesterday he drove in a rented car 450 miles to Albuquerque, N.M.

Allegheny and Delta are subject to possible penalties of up to $1,000 for each offense.

Mr. Beggs said that if he had been at the scene a few weeks ago when Sen. Hartke objected to the search and screening procedure now applied to all boarding passengers, "I would have ordered them to stop him if he continued to refuse to be screened. By no means should he have been allowed to board.

"We will continue to enforce the rules as vigorously as we can for everyone who seeks to board an airliner."

Sen. Hartke contended that the search at airport boarding gates is equivalent to arrest. He argued that under the Constitution, members of Congress can be arrested or halted only for treason or a felony.

Mr. Beggs read to reporters a news story from Phoenix saying that TWA refused to allow Sen. Hartke to board. Mr. Beggs said TWA followed the correct procedure.

Asked whether he had talked with Sen. Hartke recently, Mr. Beggs replied, "I have talked to him, but not about this."

John W. Barnum, general counsel for the Department of Transportation, said the FAA has authority to enforce regulations by civil penalty, and very rarely has this issue been litigated.

Heir Who Vowed To Hand Out His Money Is Suicide

KINGSTON, N.Y., Jan. 28 (AP).—Three years after setting off a dollar fever with a promise to give away his fortune on a first-come, first-served basis, oleomargarine heir Michael James Brody jr., 24, has shot himself to death.

His promise in 1970, when he was 21, lured hundreds of persons to a rented mansion in Scarsdale, N.Y., where Mr. Brody wrote thousands of dollars worth of checks to people he didn't know. The checks bounced.

Mr. Brody said the idea came to him while he was "tripped out on drugs."

On Friday, he was found dead in the home of his father-in-law, Robert Dubois, 10 miles west of here in Shokan, N.Y. The Ulster County sheriff's office said the young man had shot himself in the head with a high-powered rifle held between his knees.

In January, 1970, Mr. Brody returned from a Jamaica honeymoon aboard a 140-seat jetliner chartered just for him and his bride, Renée, and announced that he would give away $28 million. He wrote $60,000 in checks that day, but his bank refused to honor them for lack of funds in the account. The Brodys were separated a year ago.

Pentagon to Unfreeze Hiring, Promotions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI). The Pentagon yesterday announced that a freeze imposed last month on military and civilian promotions and on civilian hiring would be lifted Thursday.

Deputy Defense Secretary Kenneth Rush said, however, that the "austerity" of the defense budget for the coming fiscal year makes it necessary that promotions and hiring must be "essential to the conduct of approved programs."

Bonn Hikes Rail Fares

BONN, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—West German rail travelers were paying an average 10 percent more for their tickets today after fare increases intended to ease the state railway's deficit of 2.4 billion marks.

N.Y. Woman Seeks Her Child, Takes Wrong Girl From Italy

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—A 32-year-old Brooklyn woman who went to Italy to take her 9-year-old daughter away from her estranged husband there was held on kidnapping charges here yesterday—accused of having carried off another girl in what her lawyer said was a mistake.

Mrs. Camilla Laruccia's lawyer, Benjamin Wilensky, said that the second girl had agreed when Mrs. Laruccia had exclaimed: "You're my daughter!"

The two girls are said to resemble each other closely—both about the same age, both slender, both with light-brown hair, each wearing glasses. They have the same first name, Antonia.

They attend the same school in Polignano a Mare in the southern province of Bari, and it was in front of the school that Mrs. Laruccia allegedly saw the second girl, Antonia Frugis, on Thursday, and had the girl accompany her.

Mrs. Laruccia had not seen her own daughter since at least 1971, when she made a two-day visit to the village and unsuccessfully tried to bring her back to the United States, according to a reporter here for a Naples daily, Il Mattino.

In court, Mr. Wilensky said that Mrs. Laruccia went to Italy to see her daughter after she had been told that her husband planned to travel elsewhere with her.

Not until yesterday morning, Mr. Wilensky said, did his client realize that she had the wrong girl.

U.S. Magistrate Max Schiffman in Brooklyn imposed $25,000 bail for Mrs. Laruccia pending a hearing at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

In Italy, judicial authorities said that they had arrested Mrs. Laruccia's father, Giovanni Ingravallo, 74, and his second wife, Anna di Mummo, 67, along with the driver of a rented car, Giuseppe Jacoviello of Bari, on charges of kidnapping a minor.

Father Flying to N.Y.

ROME, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The father of the 8-year-old girl abducted from Italy by Mrs. Laruccia by mistake left here today for New York to bring her home.

Nicola Frugis bought a doll for his daughter in the airport building and told reporters: "I'll give it to Antonietta in the hope of restoring her faith in people a little."

Mr. Frugis said authorities were able to trace his daughter because a classmate remembered that the woman who took her away had asked for Antonietta Laruccia. Acting on information supplied by Italian police, the FBI found the Frugis girl in Mrs. Laruccia's New York apartment yesterday, and a police search for the girl in her Italian village was called off.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, January 29, 1973 *

The Small Screen

A good portion of the world could watch as the diplomats, subdued and decorous, filed into the old Hôtel Majestic and, at the round table that marked the first agreement among the warring forces, more than four years ago, signed the many documents that were intended to bring peace at last to Vietnam. It was a triumph of the new technology of communications that had already brought the war so vividly into homes around the globe.

But it was not only the television screen that made the Vietnamese war the most thoroughly studied and widely experienced war in history. While watching the ceremonies in Paris, the viewer might also have before him the texts of the agreements that were being signed and perhaps a copy of the Pentagon Papers, which opened unprecedented shafts of light into the origins and conduct of the American portion of the fighting.

Could Woodrow Wilson have imagined, when he called for "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," as the first of his 14 Points in 1918, that a day would come when such a gathering as the Versailles Conference would be televised to an audience that not only already knew the terms of the treaties, but had read, say, the Kautsky documents—that first exposure of the actual negotiations and internal decisions leading to World War I? And had that been the case in 1919, would the treaties have been the same, and would their results have been equally fatal?

Hindsight cannot answer those questions any more than foresight can answer the questions that crowded among the diplomats, their aides, the correspondents and the television cameras in the Hôtel Majestic on Saturday. Even the starkest question: would the signing bring an end to the shooting, was not answered hours after the official deadline, as the killing went on in Vietnam.

For, vast as the canvas may be on which the media paint their picture of the world today, in any absolute sense peoples still view their problems on a small screen, a necessarily selective screen. Like the Kautsky documents, the Pentagon Papers tell only part of the story; the death and destruction reported in the press and on television, however compelling, convey more doubts than certainties—and even those are not distributed equally, or with equal objectivity, around the world.

Dramatic as the communications revolution has been, it has not yet provided understanding that measures up to the facts it portrays, it has not explained why men, women and children still die in the Middle East and, yes, in Vietnam—why men bomb for a united Ireland, or shoot so that Prince Sihanouk may supplant Lon Nol in Cambodia, or battle for that political tangle which is Laos, or kill policemen in Brooklyn.

What can be said for the gleams that those who bring the news so swiftly today shed upon the darker corners of human life is that they have been a powerful force in bringing the diplomats to the round table in Paris; that they may deter the more blatant forms of using force; that their influence could be extended, ignorance is not bliss, and while the pursuit of wisdom is often painful, it is mankind's only hope.



Wing And A Prayer

Bidding for a Breach In the Iron Curtain

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—His first-term success in dealing with Moscow has brought President Nixon to the brink of a major and largely unexplored irony, if not an outright contradiction, which could well become more obvious, perhaps even troublesome, as his second term unfolds.

He declared in his inaugural address that Americans can no longer "presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their own affairs." Plainly, his statement expressed a post-Vietnam policy bent and a popular consensus shaped in reaction to the excessive interventionism we have practiced since World War II.

But a principal thrust of Mr. Nixon's Soviet policy, now that a framework and momentum for negotiation of formal agreements has been established, comes close—closer than most Americans, official and otherwise, acknowledge—to telling the people of the Soviet Union (and East Europe) how to manage their internal affairs.

I refer to the "development of human contacts," a far-reaching item which Washington and its allies and friends are now trying (at Helsinki) to inscribe on the agenda of the European Security Conference proposed for later this year. The Western intent is to negotiate guarantees for people, communications and ideas to move back and forth between East and West without the tight controls and absolute restrictions which have marked Soviet conduct for 50 years. Even at a time of supposed détente, these controls make the "Iron Curtain" not a metaphor but a reality for all but a small privileged minority of those who live behind it.

Danger of Impasse

For the West to demand broad negotiated "human contacts"—as the West has just said it will in what The Washington Post's John Groshko aptly terms "a remarkable display of unity"—is virtually certain to produce major friction, if not an impasse, at any security conference to come.

This is so because the Soviet leadership does not believe it could control its people if they were routinely exposed to the choices and liberties which the West takes for granted. By seeking expanded "human contacts," the West is asking to transform, at least to ease, the means by which the Kremlin rules the Soviet people in the absence of their given consent.

Until now, such Western effo were confined by the Krem to certain limited and organi spheres of "cultural exchan Warning the populace agai being subverted, the Kremlin treated these efforts as ideolog warfare. Only because "cultu exchange" had use as a polit symbol and lubricant and a way to hitchhike on West technology, did the Soviet lead ship permit it at all.

But now the West, certai and particularly Mr. Nixon, detached "exchange" from W ern liberals' running concern w fostering Soviet human rig and from Western cold warri running concern with foster Soviet internal discord. The ca has been elevated from periphe political form to central politi substance.

A Clash of Values

The apparent rationale is t it is well and necessary to t measures to cope with Soviet m siles and troops but any seri quest for permanent mutual se rity must address the basic is of differences in values. Am cans fear the Soviet Union only or not so much for its po as for the fact that Soviet po is at the service of values ot than our own. Hence an atten to alter Soviet values, to cha the internal nature of So society, by making expan "human contacts" the price M cow must pay for its goals expanded trade, technology, tente, respectability and legiti zation of the postwar territor status quo.

The effort is a bold one: it w take years to play out. Mosc can be counted on to drag, p test, obfuscate. Tactically, t Kremlin has already begun tryi to divide the West on the iss (And not without some succe Le Monde reported after Presid Pompidou's recent trip to Rus that he "recognized the legitim [sic] of well-known Soviet pre occupations when he conceded t it would be an unhappy develo ment if a 'permanent propagan war' were to be engaged in und the guise of cultural exchange

So the idea that real securi lies not only in a strategic b ance and in mutual political a economic benefit but in openi up Soviet society to make it m like Western society is not ever where shared and similarly inte preted. Time will test the dev tion of the West to the conce and the validity of the conce itself.

Reconciliation

At the close of his extraordinary televised press conference explaining the terms of the Vietnam settlement, Henry Kissinger concluded his statement with a fervent expression of hope and determination that could not have failed to move his listeners regardless of their position during the long, divisive conflict that now finally appears to be ended. It was a sentiment that the President himself would have done well to voice.

"Together with healing the wounds in Indochina," Mr. Nixon's chief foreign policy aide said, "we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

That is what America needs to hear. Although the United States has hardly experienced hatred and bitterness of a magnitude comparable to that which divides the Vietnamese after a generation of fratricidal strife, the emotional wounds of war cut deep here too. Although American cities and the countryside have not been devastated by bombs and shells and chemical weapons, as in Vietnam, they bear the heavy scars of neglect, caused at least in part by diversion of the attention and energies of the country to the demands of the Vietnam war. Although there were no direct civilian war casualties in the United States, there are Americans living today in urban and rural ghettos who have been experiencing agony and frustration even comparable to that of the refugees of Indochina.

Ending the war will not of itself resolve the conflicts in American society nor assure the rehabilitation of wasted lives and cities. It has long been evident that there will be no lavish peace dividend of surplus funds to ease the tasks of domestic reconstruction.

But peace can offer a more precious dividend—a change of heart, a rebirth of the spirit that once made this country the hope and envy of mankind. Americans now must create at home what Mr. Kissinger has said the peace agreement attempts to build in Indochina: "A framework where . . . the animosities and the hatred and the suffering of this period will be seen as aspects of the past and where the debates concern differences of opinion as to how to achieve positive goals."

Having extricated the United States from this agonizing conflict and paved the way for possible peace among the Vietnamese, there is no more urgent task for the President than to rally the nation to reconciliation and healing at home. If Mr. Nixon takes up the challenge his chief foreign policy adviser has sounded, he can be confident that the American people will respond with their traditional enthusiasm and resilience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

All Quiet Along the Potomac

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It rained quietly and steadily in Washington the day they signed the cease-fire for Vietnam. From the Lee Mansion and the Kennedy grave on the Virginia slope, across the Potomac to the congressional building on Capitol Hill, everything was blurred and quiet.

Somehow the physical city of Washington seemed to symbolize the mood of meditation. The huddled monuments of Lincoln and Jefferson seemed to be a vague memory in the mist. The top of the Washington Monument was lost in the fog. Even the bells of the National Cathedral were muffled in the heavy air. The New York-Washington shuttle planes followed the bad-weather pattern—south over Mount Vernon and then the long circle back over Baltimore and Philadelphia to the skyscrapers along the Hudson River.

Most of the day, the streets of the federal city were almost deserted. Even the lovely facade of the White House was shut in from the Treasury building to the old State, War and Navy building at 17th Street by the raw wooden stands left over from President Nixon's inaugural parade, and the President was in Florida.

After the longest and most divisive war in the history of the republic, there was general and private relief in Washington, but no rejoicing, not even any public ceremony of meditation. Only an official announcement out of the White House that there was to be a moment of thanksgiving at 7 p.m., to be followed by 24 hours of prayer, but nobody here tried to lead the prayers or gather the nation together in thanksgiving.

No Time to Think

The nation wasn't even given a weekend for reflection on the reasons, tragedies and consequences of the Vietnam war. It wasn't given time to think about the terms of the cease-fire or even meditate on the deaths of Presidents Truman and Johnson.

On the eve of the Vietnam peace agreement in Paris, the administration announced its budget for the coming fiscal year, so that on the day of the Vietnam truce, after 10 or even 20 years of American involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, the news of radio and television, and in the headlines of most newspapers, was not on the philosophy of the Vietnam tragedy but on the expenditure of money in the next four years.

Maybe there was something to be said for announcing the budget on the eve of the Vietnam truce, turning away from the past and going on to the future. Vietnam has been too much with us and for too long, but the budget Nixon presented to the Congress on the eve of the truce didn't exactly dramatize the lessons of the Vietnam war.

It didn't suggest that he was proposing at home anything like the "peace of reconciliation" he proposed to the Communists in Vietnam, Moscow or Peking. It didn't reflect the limitations of American military power dramatized by the compromise peace settlement in Vietnam. Or propose a new allocation of the nation's resources from military expenditures abroad to social reconstruction and the problems of the poor and the cities at home.

Instead, it called for an increase in defense spending from $75.5 billion in the last defense budget to $79 billion in the next budget and also suggested that the Job Corps, Model Cities, Economic Opportunity, scientific and health, housing, education and other social programs should be cut back, eliminated, or diverted to local control.

There is probably a good argument for doing many of these things and there will be plenty of time to argue it all out later, but the nation is still trying, at the moment of the Vietnam cease-fire, to figure out what all this means, and before it has had time to sort out the confusing problems of the past, it is now asked to absorb the confusing problems of the future.

At the end of almost all our American wars, there was a sense of celebration. During the War Between the States, at least we had time to sort things out. Ethel Lynn Beers could write the words and John Hill Hewitt write the music for "All Quiet Along the Potomac." Well, it is quiet here but nobody is singing about it.

Harry MacArthy, Valentine Vousden could write "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and others could try to get the spirit of the Civil War in "Lorena," "Somebody's Darling" and "The Yellow Rose of Texas," but there were no songs, no rejoicings, no celebrations, not even any solemn national services at the truce in Vietnam.

Parties Fell Flat

It was quite different here in Washington this weekend, too, from the end of the two world wars in America. An attempt was made to crank it up in Times Square in New York and on Saturday night in Georgetown in Washington, but somehow it didn't come off.

All the people here in Washington who had argued about Vietnam for years merely wanted to see the war go away quietly. They almost seemed to be relieved that there were no national celebrations or services, no rejoicing, no President in Washington and no exhortations.

Most of them could have done without the budget message over the weekend, but at least they were glad to be shut in by the fog and relieved about not having to hear more official speeches on the theme of "peace with honor."

Letters

Buckley's Logic

William F. Buckley (IHT, Jan. 14) has brought to bear his "orderly thought" on the question of morality in connection with the remarks made by the premier of Sweden harshly critical of our actions in Vietnam. The penetrating logic we are accustomed to from Mr. Buckley goes straight to the heart of the real issue: As Mr. Buckley sees it, Mr. Palme should not have said anything because the Swedes practice nude bathing and, some 30 years ago, permitted Nazi troops to "march" between Finland and Norway. His "orde thought" allows Mr. Buckley dismiss the attitude of Sweden refugees from Baltic, Scandi vian and other countries as relevant; obviously, this po must be dwarfed by his ponderou argument about bathing in t nude.

G. G. PINTER.

Uppsala, Sweden.

Men Only?

About four years ago, a gu tleman professor at one of o best law schools allowed there w no woman in the United Stat qualified to teach in "his" l school. Today as I was lookin at the large "official" photograp of the Vietnam peace negotiato reproduced on the front pa (IHT, Jan. 20-21), I remember the sad remark. Does anyo know if the same reasoning a counts for Dr. Kissinger's sitti at that diplomatic table solid surrounded by only male c leagues?

MACLIN GUERARD.

Tours, France.

Portuguese Africa

It may interest Mr. H. Sigur son (letters, Jan. 10) that in local elections just held in P tuguese Africa many of th elected have been blacks. pointing this out in a speech Jan. 15, Prime Minister Marce Caetano stressed that in Moza bique more than half of th were blacks. He also stated government's "firm intention t the native element should hav growing representation at levels of overseas administratio

P. SOUSA PERNES.
Press Counselor,
Embassy of Portugal.

Paris.

Thieu's Prisoners

So Richard Nixon has pulled off, and peace is at hand aga But his hand is quicker than eye. We must focus the wor attention on Thieu's politi prisoners. If we don't, it's all o but the shooting.

PAUL JARRIC

Geneva.

Intervention and Doctrine

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—When he was but a Prussian diplomat, Bismarck concluded: "We live in a wondrous time in which the strong is weak because of his moral scruples and the weak grows because of his audacity." Bismarck was scarcely restrained by these reflections when he later moved up the power ladder. Yet one might say that this is a good epitaph for the American experience in Indochina.

Few small nations have proven more audacious than the redoubtable North Vietnamese, the Prussians of Southeast Asia. And few strong nations have proven more hapless than the United States which, despite what its enemies may say, generally adhered to scruples which prevented it from exercising all its superpower might.

In the conflict just terminated—at least the American phase—we learned that on the battlefield of revolutionary warfare a new kind of logic prevails: with respect to the rational, the irrational is as 10 to one. Perhaps the only comforting aspect of the settlement, which both sides claim as victory, is that by producing compromise it avoided two dangerous extremes. Victory is the greatest tragedy in the world—except defeat. This was neither.

Lasting Hatreds

Although power may indeed eventually pass, the hatreds it engenders are more lasting. This may be more true for reactions abroad than for obvious passions inspired inside the United States. America is an enormously volatile country and the patterns of its emotional kaleidoscope are subject to sudden, striking change.

It is distressing to note that whereas the United States during almost every year since World War II could see an increase in the number and strength of its friends, since it seriously intervened in Vietnam it has seen an increase in the number of its adversaries and in the weakness of its supporters. It will take time to rectify this trend and the rueful triumph of experience over hope.

It is not entirely unnatural that the United States embraced a policy of global intervention since, for previous decades, we had accepted similar behavior within the hemispheric area embraced by the Monroe Doctrine and even extended it deep into the Pacific as far as Hawaii and the Philippines.

New doctrines postulated on the theory of intervention became the custom after 1945. The concept was initially postulated by President Truman with his somewhat Manichaean opposition to forcible extension of Communist ideology.

The Dulles Doctrine (given deadly meaning by Adm. Radford's massive-retaliation strategy) souped this up. Kennedy modified the Radford application rather than the ideological approach, as shown particularly by the Bay of Pigs disaster.

Promise of Help

Johnson adhered to the fundamental Truman concept, as he showed in the Dominican Republic as well as Indochina. And although President Nixon erases the unabashed ideological approach, he still promises help to menaced nations which help themselves.

The United States has intervened in a great many areas since it suddenly realized almost 30 years ago that, as a world power, it had world responsibilities. The only way it seemed to understand applying these responsibilities was by using the same methods previously applied in its Latin American backyard.

Possibly because of our habitual desire to get things done swiftly and efficiently, it took us years to learn Talleyrand's admonition: "Nonintervention is a political and metaphysical term and means about the same as intervention." This is not just a clever phrase.

During our period of global (as compared to hemispheric) intervention, America moved successfully to bolster Greece and Turkey, to protect Berlin, and unsuccessfully in offshore Cuba. It managed to preserve the Korean status quo, to bolster part of Laos, and now to stave off at least initial chaos in South Vietnam. Some interventions worked, some didn't; some cost more than they were worth.

But, with the Stalin-Khrushchev-Brezhnev doctrines applying in the obverse, it is as apparent the Communist superpower will not permit crushing a Communist state or its ideological reversion to the West just as it has become apparent that the opposite is true, even under the more restrained Nixon Doctrine.

In respective spheres of direct influence—Hungary and Czechoslovakia for Moscow, the Dominican Republic for the United States—the superpowers somehow acknowledge embarrassed acceptance of brutal reality. Cuba and Yugoslavia have been notable exceptions. Where Indochina will end up on this roster is still unknown. Nobody can forget that in this particular game, China also plays a massive role. This is now a multipolar world.

International Opinion

Immigration and Britain

In announcing publicly at this time that Britain refuses to accept another mass influx of immigrants the government has two purposes in mind. It wants to reassure opinion at home and to warn other countries that Britain will not once again provide a haven if they throw out U.K. passport holders. In the first respect the government is justified. The fear of another influx could seriously damage race relations here, even if it is not realized, and there is an obvious case for setting anxieties at rest. But so far as international opinion is concerned, the government is taking a calculated risk. There is the danger of international liberal sentiment mounting against Britain simply for this declaration of intent and it could even help to precipitate the very development in Kenya that one must hope above all to avert.

—From the Times (London).

After the Cease-Fire

The world might be excused if it greets the cease-fire with guarded optimism, for the history of Indochina since the end of World War II is full of ends that were merely pauses in a continuing, shifting struggle. While the shooting and bombing war has been brought to a negotiated end, the basis of that conflict remains. Presumably, the United States is concerned only with the immediate aftermath. President Thieu will find a well equipped army and air force a thin substitute for the popular backing which he needs more than anything else. For the people of Indochina one nightmare may be over, but uncertainty and fear for the future linger on.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

* * *

The President [Nixon] deserves genuine credit for what he called "peace with honor." This claim may prove excessive, but the prospect of lasting peace is certainly greater and the relationship to honor less insubstantial than his countrymen dared to hope. This should be more than enough to earn him the Nobel Prize for 1973.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

* * *

Seen at the global, and not just the Indochinese level, this is where the greatest future danger lies: namely, that the Americans, wearied and disgusted by the results of the Vietnam nightmare, will tend to turn inwards altogether, avoiding or forgetting foreign commitments, imagining in the attitudes of foreign nations, even relatively friendly foreign nations, increasing signs of anti-Americanism.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 29, 1898

PARIS.—Two plain signs of prosperity in store for the United States were made yesterday. The first was President McKinley's declaration that the gold standard must be upheld. The second was the announcement that a commercial treaty betwen the United States, Spain and Cuba was on the eve of being signed. The latter piece of news should utterly rout the Jingo, Carlist and Robledo armies. Those fanatics have thrown every obstacle in the way of peace.

Fifty Years Ago

January 29, 1923

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Turkish circles declare that unless Lord Curzon is bluffing regarding the Mosul question and makes concessions this week, Ismet Pasha will issue an appeal to the world, setting forth Turkey's position. Thereupon the Turkish army will begin its march on Mosul. The Turks say that Lord Curzon's appeal to the League of Nations is nothing but a manoeuvre to camouflage the fact that Great Britain is about to plunge the East into war for the sake of British oil interests.

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Obituaries

Edward G. Robinson, 79, Set A Style With 'Little Caesar'

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Edward G. Robinson, 79, died in Hollywood's Mount Sinai Hospital today.

The cause of death was not immediately determined.

Mr. Robinson was a skilled actor of the stage and screen whose vivid portrayal of motion-picture gangsters, among them Little Caesar, during the 1930s marked him as the *epitome of* the tough and powerful mobsters who ruled the underworld during the Prohibition era.

So effective was the Robinson interpretation of the gangster that many of the underworld characters found themselves affecting the Robinson character—*stomping down on cigar butts* while snarling threats and orders out of the sides of their mouths.

But while Mr. Robinson was making his mark on others he, himself, remained strangely unaffected. In real life, he was a man of great kindness and courage whose generosity scarcely knew bounds. Between 1939 and 1949, he made more than 850 contributions totaling more than $1,000,000 to relief and entertainment agencies, to cultural, educational and religious groups.

His art collection comprised perhaps the most outstanding group of privately owned paintings in the United States.

During the course of a marital settlement, it was sold in 1957 for $3.25 million.

Born in Bucharest

Mr. Robinson was born Dec. 12, 1893, as Emanuel Goldenberg in Bucharest.

One of Mr. Robinson's brothers was hit on the head with a *stone during a schoolboy program and,* years later, he died in America, probably from the effects of the blow.

To escape this persecution, the family managed to scrape together the fare for steerage passage and came to the United States. "At Ellis Island, I was born again," Mr. Robinson *wrote later.* "Life for me began when I was 10 years old."

As a boy, Mr. Robinson, as soon as he had mastered English, made speeches to his family and friends.

He hoped to become a criminal lawyer "to defend the human beings who were abused and exploited." *With this purpose,* he entered Townsend Harris High School and, after that, City College. *It was at City College that* the youth decided to forgo his law career to be an actor. He *loved to perform before people.*

He won a scholarship at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Name Changed at 19

He was 19 when he *entered* dramatic school and shortly thereafter changed his name to Robinson, "a *name I had heard* while sitting in the balcony of the Criterion Theater."

He played in *stock in Cincinnati,* in vaudeville as a Chinese man in a skit at Hammerstein's. He finally broke into the legitimate theater in 1915 in a play called "Under Fire". He got the part because he was multilingual, an attribute called for in the script. Role followed role and the youngster received many good notices.

He joined the Theater Guild and played a great variety of roles in such productions as "The Adding Machine," "The Brothers Karamazov," "Right You Are, If You Think You Are" and "Juarez and Maximilian."

He was starred for the first time in "The Kibitzer"—a play of which he was the co-author.

In January, 1927, Mr. Robinson married Gladys Lloyd, an actress.

Mr. Robinson had experimented with several screen roles in silent pictures but he was not happy with the result. With the addition of sound, however, Mr. Robinson's interest was renewed and he tried his first talking-picture, "The Hole in the Wall."

'Little Caesar'

There followed "The Widow From Chicago" and a short time later, in 1931, "Little Caesar." Of "Little Caesar" a critic for The New York Times wrote:

"'Little Caesar' becomes at Mr. Robinson's hands a figure out of a Greek tragedy, a cold, ignorant, merciless killer, driven on and on by an insatiable lust for power, the plaything of a force that is greater than himself."

The film contained a climactic line that itself became a classic. Little Caesar's parting words as he lay slumped under a billboard after he had been shot by the *police:*

"Mother of God, is this the end of Rico?"

His portrayal of *Little Caesar* came to be considered a classic, and there followed others in the curled-lip mold—"Smart Money," "Five Star Final," "Bullets or Ballots," "Kid Galahad" and "A Slight Case of Murder."

The actor thought that "Five Star Final," released in 1931, was one of his finest tough-guy pictures. In it, he played Randall, the editor of a muck-raking tabloid.

Mr. Robinson's first real departure in the movies from his two-fisted type of role was "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet", in 1940, and even this film about syphilis was billed as "the war against the greatest public enemy of all."

From 1939 to 1966, Mr. Robinson appeared in more than 100 films and 40 Broadway plays. His name, until recent years, usually meant good box office. In all, his films grossed *more* than $50 million, and this figure is a modest estimate. His own earnings were high and he lived appropriately.

War Bond Seller

Mr. Robinson sold war bonds and it was said he turned his regular weekly radio dramatic show, "Big Town," into a soap box in favor of the American way.

The American Legion gave the program a citation.

But because he had allowed his name to be linked with so many causes, inevitably there were those with a *Communist tinge.* Mr. Robinson was named in "Red Channels" in connection with 11 *Communist-front organizations.*

But he carried his case to the House Un-American Activities Committee and eventually won a clean bill of health.

After 28 years of marriage, Mr. Robinson was sued for divorce in 1955 and his wife was granted an interlocutory divorce decree the next year.

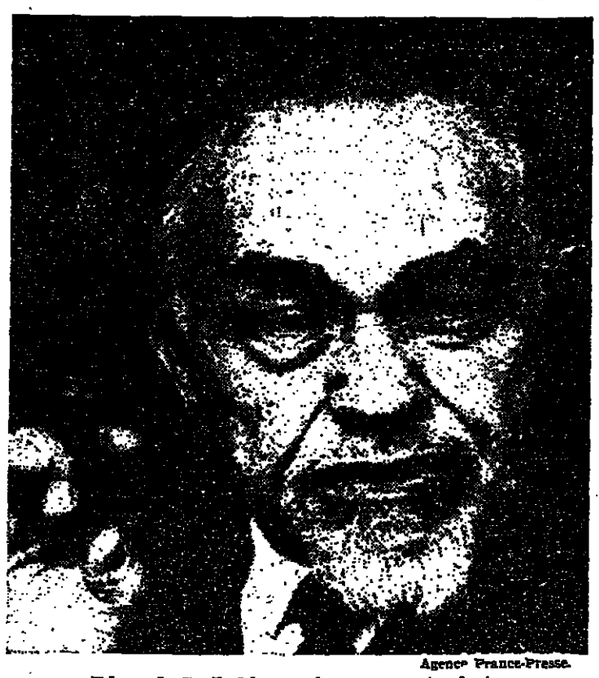
After 28 years as a movie actor, Mr. Robinson returned to the stage in "Middle of the Night" and scored a success. At the age of 63, he was a forceful and vital figure on the stage and the youthful cast said that they found *it difficult to match his* boundless energy.

Second Marriage

In "Middle of the Night," he portrayed an aging widower who married a much younger woman. Early in 1958, while he was still appearing in the Paddy Chayefsky play, *Mr. Robinson was married* to Jane Bodenheimer, a 33-year-old dress designer known professionally as Jane Arden.

After his stage success, the actor performed occasionally on television and played featured roles in several other movies. Among his most recent movies were "A Boy Ten Feet Tall," "Cheyenne Autumn," "The Cincinnati Kid" and "Sammy Going South." It was while making this picture in 1964 that he suffered a mild heart attack.

Mr. Robinson was to have received a special Oscar for his "outstanding contribution to motion pictures" at the Academy Awards ceremony on March 27. It would have been his first Oscar.



Agence France-Presse.

Edward G. Robinson in a recent photo.



AP.

As Little Caesar in 1929.

J. Carrol Naish

LA JOLLA, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP).—J. Carrol Naish, 76, an Irishman who played roles ranging from Mexicans to Charlie Chan in a film career of more than 30 years, died Wednesday in Scripps Memorial Hospital.

He appeared in more than 250 *movies* and twice was nominated for the Academy Award. He perhaps was best known as the excitable Italian *in the 1950s television* comedy series "Life With Luigi."

"When I walk down the street, the people who stop me are the ones who remember Luigi," he once said.

Mr. Naish, who was born in New York, played a wide range of characters, mostly villains, from foreign lands—Japan, South America, Arabia, Poland, India.

He played every dialect role "except my own," he once told an interviewer. "When the part of an Irishman comes along, nobody ever thinks of me."

Mr. Naish's films included "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "The Crusaders," "Anthony Adverse," "Joan of Arc," "Beau Geste," "Black Fury" and "That Night in Rio." His Oscar nominations, both as best supporting actor, were for "Sahara" in 1943 and "Medal for Benny" in 1945.



UPI.

J. Carrol Naish

Gen. André Puget

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—French Air Force Gen. André Puget, 62, who headed the nationalized Sud-Aviation Co. when the Franco-British supersonic Concorde airliner project started, died in a *hospital here Friday.*

Gen. Puget was named chief of staff of the Defense Ministry in 1961 and held this post for a year.

He was named president and managing director of Sud-Aviation from 1962 to 1967 and honorary president of the company, which was renamed Aerospatiale when it absorbed several other *state-owned aerospace firms.*

He was ambassador to Sweden from 1967 to 1970 and then head *of a leading French business* school.

Hsiung Chin-Ting

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Hsiung *Chin-ting,* 87, a member of the Chinese Communist party since 1937 and vice-president of the *Chinese Red Cross Society,* died Wednesday, the official Chinese Press agency reported today.

Mr. Hsiung began his revolutionary activities in the early 1920s "under the influence" of Chinese Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung.

'Bloody Sunday' Anniversary

Ulster Youths, Soldiers Duel With Stones, Gas After March

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (UPI).—British troops used nausea gas, rubber bullets and water cannon today to break up crowds of stone-throwing demonstrators on the first anniversary of "Bloody Sunday" when 13 persons died in *clashes* with troops.

The trouble today came near the end of a march by about 10,000 supporters of the Irish Republican Army to commemorate the Bloody Sunday victims.

The march, and a rally after it, had gone off peacefully, but an army spokesman said 90 to 100 youths broke away from the rally and began stoning troops manning a checkpoint at Bishopgate, on the walls surrounding Londonderry's city center.

Troops closed the gate but the youths continued throwing stones *into Fountain Street,* in a Protestant area, and residents threw back the stones. Soldiers used water cannon and rubber bullets to drive the youths back into the Catholic Bogside district from where they had come.

Blazes Started

The army said 200 to 300 more youths then joined the original demonstrators. They set fire to a car and an abandoned house, and continued stoning troops. The soldiers fired several canisters of CS riot gas, rubber bullets and water cannon and escorted firemen into the Bogside to extinguish the two blazes.

In the peaceful three-mile march through the Catholic Creggan and Bogside districts, demonstrators in black berets, *battledress jackets* and black pants walked six abreast, carrying banner-sized portraits of the 13 who died on Jan. 30, 1972.

On their route they passed the Creggan cemetery where the victims lie buried, each with a tombstone which says he was "murdered by British paratroopers."

The army reported heavy and *sustained firing from snipers in* the Catholic Ardoyne district of Belfast during the afternoon and early evening.

Soldiers reported they had hit three of the gunmen who were firing on them, and troops were also investigating what appeared to have been the premature explosion of a nail bomb which a guerrilla had been about to throw.

Battle Near Border

In other violence, two gunmen drove across the border at Crossmaglen in County Armagh, fought a gun battle with troops and then sped back into the Irish Republic. There were no casualties, the army said.

In Belfast, a buried gasoline bomb burned out a clubroom of the Ulster Defense Association, Protestant counterforce to the IRA. Police said no one was hurt.

Cell for MacStiofain

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Sean MacStiofain, the jailed IRA chief, has been moved from his hospital bed into a cell at the Curragh military prison near Dublin.

Mr. MacStiofain went on a hunger and thirst strike after his arrest last November and was put in the prison hospital after he was convicted of being a member of the IRA.

He soon gave up his thirst strike but ended his fast only last week, after 57 days, when the IRA Provisional wing, of *which he was chief of staff, said* it was serving "no useful purpose." He is serving a six-month sentence. He has been taking soup and is now on a special diet of solids.

Computer That Won't Take Yes For an Answer

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Consolidated Edison billing computer kept sending a *woman customer notices that* her gas and electricity would be cut off unless she paid $0.00.

Despite protests to the utility that their figures showed she owed nothing, the notices continued.

Finally, the woman, who asked not to be identified, wrote a check for $0.00.

The computer has not replied, she said.

Arab States Discuss Israel; Iraq Would Cut Off Oil to West

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Joint Arab Defense Council met today for three and a half hours to discuss reports submitted by Egypt, Syria and Iraq, the Middle East News Agency said.

The council, which is formed of foreign and defense ministers and chiefs of staff of 18 Arab countries, was meeting behind closed doors to discuss plans for joint action against Israel.

Arab League sources said the report Iraq presented "was extremist" because it called for using oil "in a very active way" in the Middle East crisis.

They said Iraq demanded an escalation to the point of stopping the flow of oil to the West if necessary.

Saudis Oppose Stoppage

The sources said Saudi Arabia is known to oppose any stoppage of oil. They said it was therefore unlikely that the Iraqi proposal would be accepted by the council.

The sources said Syria's report demanded a compensation for damage caused by the recent Israeli attacks on Syrian military and civilian positions.

They said Syria was seeking a collective Arab aid of 100 million Syrian pounds ($3 million).

The sources said that, of all reports submitted to the council, the one prepared by Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail, who is also commander in chief of the forces of the Federation of Arab Republics, was "the most moderate."

They said Gen. Ismail called for measured use of all Arab potentials, "whether political, economic *or military.*"

Gen. Ismail's report said all Arab potentials should be used in a "cautioned and measured way."

Arab Guerrillas Claim Murder of Israeli in Spain

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Palestinian Black September group said yesterday that it was responsible for the killing of an Israeli intelligence agent in Madrid Friday.

It described the killing as an "execution" and said that it was to avenge the killing of Pales*tinian guerrilla representatives in* Paris and Rome.

The claim was made in a statement issued by the group. The statement was slipped under the door of the Cairo UPI bureau.

The statement identified the man as Uri Molou and said that he was traveling under the name of Moise Hanan Yshai. It also said that Black September agents had "captured" a man who was with the slain man. The statement identified him as Max Mazen, a businessman who owns several companies in Spain. The statement said that the slain man was trying to set up a spy operation with Mr. Mazen's as*sistance. It did not say what* had happened to Mr. Mazen.

Mrs. Irving Set For Sentencing By Swiss Court

ZURICH, Jan. 28 (AP).—Mrs. Clifford Irving has pleaded guilty to Swiss charges of helping her husband in the Howard Hughes autobiography fraud and will be sentenced by the Zurich Superior Court on March 8, her lawyer said Friday.

Peter Widmer, the lawyer, said that the court was advised last month that she had "accepted" charges of fraud involving $650,000 counterfeiting and use of falsified identity papers.

Sentence will be pronounced after statements by the prosecution and defense. No witnesses will be heard.

Mrs. Irving will go to Zurich for the sentence from Ibiza. Her husband began serving a 2 1/2-year sentence in a U.S. prison on Aug. 28.

In September, Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen, surrendered to authorities at Zurich after having served two months in a New York jail for complicity in connection with the Hughes book.

Swiss authorities charged Mrs. Irving with fraud and forgery for cashing checks given by the McGraw-Hill publishing firm to her husband for Mr. Hughes. The checks were made payable to "H. R. Hughes," and Mrs. Irving cashed them by using the name, "Helga R. Hughes."

8 Accused In Spain in Kidnapping

But 4 Key Basques Remain at Large

PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Police have charged eight Basques in connection with the kidnapping 12 days ago of industrialist Felipe Huarte, police said today.

A further 24 persons had been detained in recent days but not all had been held, police said.

But the four "Basque Homeland and Liberty" (ETA) members who abducted Mr. Huarte from his Pamplona home Jan. 16 remained at large—despite a massive weekend police hunt in the Irun area, where Mr. Huarte was freed Friday, police sources said.

Tight security was also in force at the nearby French border.

The four separatists have been identified as a 35-year-old Bilbao painter, Tomas Perez Revilla; *Jose Miguel Lujua,* a Bilbao student; Joaquin Villar and Jose Luis Zabalondo, the sources said.

Kidnapping a Year Ago

Two of them also participated in the kidnapping a year ago of industrialist Lorenzo Zabala.

Both Mr. Zabala and Mr. Huarte were released unharmed after their families agreed to workers' demands in labor disputes at their factories.

Mr. Huarte told a news conference yesterday that he could not identify his captors, who kept him blindfolded.

Mr. Huarte said police had not interviewed him about his abductors, whose "behaviour was always fantastically good," he said.

They spoke little to him—once to talk about pelota, the traditional Basque ball game, of which Mr. Huarte is a former champion, and once to say: "If the business at your factory doesn't get settled, you'll see what happens."

"Among themselves they used the Basque language, which I did not understand," Mr. Huarte said.

S. African Areas Get Autonomy

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Two more African *homelands in South Africa are to* become self-governing territories on Feb. 1, a government gazette announced here Friday.

They are Venda and Gazankulu, both in the northeastern Transvaal, the homelands of the Venda and Shangaan peoples. There are 251,000 Vendas and 392,000 Shangaans, although not all are resident in the homelands.

The new status of the two areas will bring the number of self-governing African territories to six. *The existing four are the* Transkei, the Ciskei, Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

The only major African area that has not yet attained self-government is Kwazulu, the homeland of the Zulus.

Body of Nephew Of Mafia Chief Is Found in N.J.

NEW SHREWSBURY, N. J., Jan. 28 (AP).—The body of a man found in a shallow grave here was positively identified yesterday as that of Emanuel (Manny) Gambino, 29, nephew of Mafia overlord Carlo Gambino.

Death was caused by a bullet wound in the head, the FBI and state authorities said. Identification was made by examination of the teeth during an autopsy at the Monmouth County Medical Center.

The body, wrapped in a blanket and buried in a *four-foot grave,* was discovered Friday by FBI agents, apparently acting on a *tip. It had been* buried in a garbage-strewn clearing in woods.

The Gambino nephew disappeared May 18 of last year after leaving his Flushing, N.Y., home on a business trip. Several days later, his wife, Dianne, received a kidnapper's demand for $250,000 in ransom. The family reportedly talked the abductors down to $60,000, which was paid at an un*disclosed spot on the Palisades* Parkway.

Last Dec. 4, Henry Sentner of Sea Girt, N.J., who said he once worked for the victim in a gambling operation, surrendered along with John Kilcullen to the FBI.

The FBI said the kidnap-notification letter was written in Sentner's handwriting and that his fingerprints were in Mr. Gambino's bloodstained car, found at Newark Airport last June. Sentner and Kilcullen are being held and two other suspects are being sought.

Stalin Grandson Death Is Laid to Drug Overdose

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A grandson of the late Soviet ruler Josef Stalin died last Nov. 12 and is buried near Stalin's second wife in Moscow cemetery, Russian sources said Friday.

The sources said the grandson, Vasily Vasilievich Stalin, 23, died of an overdose of drugs. They gave no further details about the young man or the circumstances of his death other than to say he lived in Moscow.

The sources confirmed the death after a newsman visiting Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery discovered a relatively recent grave with a tombstone bearing the name Vasily Vasilievich Stalin.

A few yards away is the grave of Stalin's second wife, Nadezhda, who died in 1932 in circumstances suggesting foul play.

Russian sources said Vasily V. Stalin was one of five children of the late dictator's adopted son, Lt. Gen. Vasily Stalin, who committed suicide in 1962 in a fit of despondency induced by alcoholism.

The burial in Novodevichy, observers said, appeared to suggest the esteem in which Soviet authorities hold the heirs of Stalin. Novodevichy is Moscow's most famous burial ground after the Kremlin Wall, along Red Square, where the late dictator himself is buried.

Drop in Population Reported For Los Angeles County Area

By Ray Hebert

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Eighteen months ago, people were leaving Los Angeles County at the rate of nearly 100 a day—35,000 in a year's time.

Now the exodus is at a 100,000-a-year rate with no sign of a letup, according to some population experts.

In the metropolitan region, which includes all of Los Angeles County, the birthrate has fallen to the lowest level in 20 years.

The excess of births over deaths, for many years the only sustaining factor in the region's growth, has fallen well behind the flood of people leaving.

Los Angeles County's population drop was barely a suggestion two years ago.

But now the overall population drop—the excess of births over deaths subtracted from the number leaving the county—may be as high as 64,000 a year.

The metropolitan region's plight —or good fortune, depending on the viewpoint—has prompted demographers to reassess the outlook for an area that was supposed to absorb 1.5 million more residents in the next 18 years.

'Mirror Clear'

"The trend is mirror clear," said Conrad C. Jamison, an urban economist, a Security Pacific National Bank vice-president and one of Southern California's leading population authorities.

"The only question is: Is it a temporary phenomenon or is it permanent?"

Other population experts agree that a drastic turnabout has occurred.

They also agree that Orange County, to the south, is the principal beneficiary of Los Angeles County's exodus.

Orange County is gaining population at a rate of 67,700 a year, with 55,200 traceable to people moving in, according to some estimates.

Demographers disagree only on the severity of the sudden change. George Marr, veteran director of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission's population unit, tends to agree with Mr. Jamison's view that Los Angeles County's "spectacular population growth has collapsed."

But in the absence of conclusive population figures, such as current census counts, Mr. Marr, officially at least, is still sticking with a 10,000-a-year population increase for the Los Angeles metropolitan region.

That figure is based on the construction of 18,000 new housing units in 1972.

But when the RPC's new population estimates are released early in this year, Mr. Marr believes they, too, will show a decline.

Officially, the city of Los Angeles, which has about 40 percent of Los Angeles County's population, also is showing a slight increase.

But city planners admit that "everything points to a sharp leveling off and possibly a drastic revision downward."

The April, 1970, census gave the city a revised count of 2,809,967. The latest official estimates —two years later—showed Los Angeles with 2,836,400, an increase of 26,433. But city planners question the figure.

1970 Population Peak

Mr. Jamison estimates that Los Angeles County had a population of 7,037,250—an all-time high—in 1970. By the end of 1972, it had dropped to an estimated 6,934,750, the lowest population level since 1966-67.

Officials say the exodus is the result of a number of factors:

- The *economic slowdown* caused by cutbacks in the aerospace industry.
- The February, 1971, San Fernando Valley earthquake.
- Increasing smog and congestion.
- Rising land values in the county.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

French Legion Soldier Killed in Hijack Attempt

CALVI, Corsica, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Greek-born soldier of the *French Foreign Legion* who said he wanted to hijack a plane and fly it to Greece was shot dead by an *officer* at Calvi airport Friday.

A live grenade he was carrying went off when he crumbled under a volley of fire. It damaged an airport building, but no one was injured.

The dead soldier was identified as Nadore Sagnis, 21, born in Kavalla, Greece. He joined the Legion seven months ago and had been stationed in this Corsican town for only three months.

The military said Sagnis was practicing at a shooting range when he grabbed two machine guns and several grenades and forced another soldier to drive him to the airport.

He forced several people at the bar to line up at gun point and demanded a seat on the first plane out.

Soldiers and policemen raced to the airport and asked him to surrender. He drew the pin from the grenade but was shot before he *could throw it.*

Swiss Avalanche Warning

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Heavy snowfalls in the northern Swiss Alps yesterday were followed today by warnings by the Swiss Avalanche Institute of a serious danger of avalanches.

Pan Am and TWA Set Special Fare

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines said they will implement a new advance purchase excursion fare at 50 percent under the normal economy fare on the Atlantic run.

Effective April 1, the special round-trip fare will be $230 between New York and London. *This compares with normal* economy fare of $460 round trip.

The special fare, called APEX, requires reservations 90 days in advance and payment 60 days before the flight. During the peak summer months, a fare of $299 round trip will apply for APEX passengers. The normal economy round trip is $590 during those months.

The Civil Aeronautics Board Friday approved new fares for Pan-Am, TWA and National Airlines. The latter operates between Miami and London. The CAB deferred action on fares filed by European airlines pending the outcome of government negotiations now under way.

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After the thrills...



International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Vietnam—From 1940 to January 27, 1973

A chronology by The New York Times of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam that draws upon a wide variety of sources including the Pentagon papers.

1940

Japanese occupy Indochina, which had been under French domination since last half of 19th century, but permit French colonial authorities to govern.

1945

March—Japanese and French rule in Vietnam and allow Emperor Bao Dai to proclaim independence of Vietnam.

August—Japanese occupation of Vietnam collapses after Japan surrenders to the United States and its allies. Vietminh, led by Ho Chi Minh, takes control of Vietnam. Emperor Bao Dai abdicates.

September—Ho Chi Minh, a Communist leader, proclaims Vietnam a democratic republic. He appeals to the United States for support but gets no reply. French Army returns and launches campaign to reconquer Vietnam.

1946

June—Ho Chi Minh and French attempt to resolve status of Vietnam through negotiation, but talks at Fontainebleau collapse.

November—French demand withdrawal of Vietnamese from Haiphong and, when they refuse, open fire on the port city, killing thousands.

December—Vietnam decides to



AP.

Bao Dai
...in, out, in, out.

attack French forces. Ho Chi Minh calls on Vietnamese people to expel French, saying Vietnam is prepared to fight for 10 years.

1947

May—Anti-Communists organize Front of National Union in Saigon, calling upon Bao Dai to return to Vietnam from France to head anti-Communist government.

1948

June—Bao Dai signs agreement with French providing for formation of Vietnamese government.

1949

June—Bao Dai becomes chief of state of French-sponsored Vietnamese government, but Vietminh continue to hold large areas.

1950

May—United States announces it will help France in Indochina and a U.S. economic mission arrives in Saigon.

July—American military mission arrives in Vietnam.

September - October—French suffer serious military setbacks in northern Vietnam.

1951

January-March—French forces reach 391,000 men in Vietnam. Opposition to war in Indochina grows in France.

1952

October—Bao Dai, his political support evaporating, withdraws from Vietnamese scene.

1953

December—Vietminh offensive cuts Vietnam in half.

1954

February—Big Four nations agree to convene conference in Geneva aimed at seeking solution to Indochina and Korean situations.

March-April—The crucial battle for Dien Bien Phu takes place.

April—Geneva conference begins.

May—Dien Bien Phu falls to the Vietminh, shattering French military power in Vietnam.

June—Ngo Dinh Diem becomes head of government in Saigon. French begin evacuating southern areas of Red River Delta. Col. Edward G. Lansdale of American CIA arrives in Saigon as head of team of agents to engage in "paramilitary operations" and "political-psychological warfare" against North Vietnam.

July—The Geneva Agreement ending the fighting in Vietnam is signed. Vietnam is divided at the 17th parallel, with the northern part recognized as the domain of the Democratic Republic, under Ho Chi Minh, and the southern part placed under control of those representing the State of Vietnam. Agreement includes a free option for all Vietnamese to select the zone in which they wish to live, removal of all foreign forces except French troops, which are permitted to remain in the South, and a ban on reprisals against Vietnamese for their wartime activities.

August—U. S. intelligence estimates indicate chances for a strong regime in South Vietnam are poor. National Security Council finds Geneva accords a "disaster" producing a "major forward stride of Communism." President Eisenhower approves council recommendation for direct economic and military aid to South Vietnam, thereby establishing U.S. policy in area.

October—Landsdale team engages in "delayed sabotage" of Hanoi railroad, contaminates oil supply for city's buses, recruits and trains two teams of Vietnamese agents. As the Vietminh occupy Hanoi and take control in North, the French increase their pressure against Diem, whom they consider anti-French, in South. Eisenhower decides to provide aid directly to South Vietnam rather than channel it through the French.

December—Gen. J. Lawton Collins, special envoy for Eisenhower, urges removal or replacement of Diem or "re-evaluation of our plans" for aid to area. Secretary of State Dulles says he has "no other choice but to continue our aid to Vietnam and support of Diem."

1955

January—United States decides to provide aid directly to South Vietnam rather than through the French. Diem's position continues to grow stronger.

May—Draft statement by U.S. National Security Council suggests that Diem, in complying with Geneva accords providing for elections to unify Vietnam, demand free elections, by secret ballot and with strict supervision. Main points of draft statement are conveyed to Diem.

June—Government in North Vietnam demands discussions, in accord with Geneva provisions, to prepare for election in 1956.

July—Diem, noting that South Vietnam did not sign Geneva agreement, says it will not take part in elections unless they are conducted freely in North as well as South.

October—South Vietnam is declared a republic, with Diem as president.

1956

July—Month in which elections to unify Vietnam were to have been held passes without incident.

October—Republic of South Vietnam, having moved clearly in direction of long-term independence as an entity separate from North, adopts a constitu-



AP.

President Diem
...overthrown.

tion. United States sends 350 more military men to Saigon.

1957

May—Diem visits United States. Eisenhower vows continued aid to South Vietnam.

1959

July—Two U.S. military advisers killed in terrorist attack on Bien Hoa military base, becoming the first Americans to die in Vietnam fighting.

1960

May—United States announces it is increasing number of military advisers in South Vietnam to 685 men.

June-October—Communist terrorist activity in South Vietnam increases.

November—South Vietnam accuses North Vietnam of direct aggression, claiming regular North Vietnamese troops infiltrated through Laos. Coup against Ngo Dinh Diem is crushed. U.S. intelligence estimates predict rising "dissatisfaction and discontent" with the Diem government and says if these "adverse trends" continue unabated, they will "almost certainly in time cause the collapse of Diem's regime."

December—U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam now totals 900. National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam is



United Press International.

The opening May 13, 1968, of the first session of the Paris peace talks. Xuan Thuy at left; Harriman, right.

established, by Viet Cong, and draws prompt support from Hanoi.

1961

May—Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson visits South Vietnam and pledges additional aid.

September—President Ken-



Keystone.

Ho Chi Minh
...held leadership.

nedy warns in speech at United Nations that South Vietnam is under attack.

October—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and Walt W. Rostow visit South Vietnam to evaluate situation. White House agrees to finance increase of 30,000 men in South Vietnamese Army and Joint Chiefs of Staff estimate 40,000 U.S. servicemen will be needed to "clear up the Viet Cong threat."

October-November—Taylor recommends a Mekong Delta "relief task force," of 6,000 to 8,000 men, including combat troops. He discounts risk of "major Asian war," asserting that North Vietnam is "extremely vulnerable to conventional bombing." Kennedy decides to send additional military advisers and equipment.

December—U.S. military forces in South Vietnam total 3,200.

1962

February—More U.S. troops arrive, bringing total to 4,000. Two South Vietnamese Air Force officers bomb and strafe the presidential palace in Saigon in attempt to assassinate Diem.

May—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara visits Vietnam, says U.S. aid will level off and expresses doubt that U.S. military forces will increase.

December—U.S. military forces in South Vietnam total 11,300 men.

1963

May—Defense Department spokesman says "corner has definitely been turned toward victory" over Viet Cong. Riots erupt in Hué after South Vietnamese government refuses to permit processions for Buddha's birthday.

June—More Buddhist demonstrations break out in Hué and elsewhere. Government imposes martial law and uses troops to halt rioting. Buddhist monk burns himself to death in Saigon to dramatize Buddhist protest against repressive government policy.

August—Another Buddhist monk immolates himself. Government forces raid a Saigon pagoda and arrest hundreds of monks. Diem declares nationwide martial law. Students demonstrate in Saigon and hundreds are arrested.

September—Kennedy warns that South Vietnamese government has "gotten out of touch with people" and threatens to cut aid unless reforms are instituted. U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge tells Diem that Ngo Dinh Nhu, head of South Vietnamese secret police and a strong influence on Diem, must be removed from power. Diem lifts martial law, eliminates curfew and ends censorship.

October—U.S. troops in Vietnam number 16,732.

November—A military coup, which has tacit support of the United States, overthrows Diem. He and Nhu are assassinated and a military junta headed by Gen. Duong Van Minh takes control of government, promising to pursue the war with vigor.

December—U.S. begins to withdraw 1,000 troops from South Vietnam amid assurances that America will back South Vietnam's war effort as long as aid is sought.

1964

January—Military junta is overthrown by Gen. Nguyen Khanh, who names Minh chief of state and himself premier.

March-April—U.S. officials consider escalation of the war to conform with administration conviction that Hanoi controls Viet Cong. Secretary of State Dean Rusk urges that extent of Hanoi's involvement should be "proven to the satisfaction of our own public, of our allies and of the neutralists." Joint chiefs drew up list of 94 potential targets for bombing in North Vietnam.

May—Khanh calls on United States to attack North Vietnam. McNamara does not "rule out" possibility of bombing but says it must be "supplementary to and not a substitue for" a successful campaign against Viet Cong in the south. William Bundy sends President Johnson a 30-day scenario for graduated military pressure against North that would culminate in full-scale bombing attacks. He includes draft for a joint congressional resolution that would authorize "whatever is necessary with respect to Vietnam."

June—Top U.S. officials meet in Honolulu to review war. They conclude that United States must increase aid to South Vietnam. Lodge urges "selective bombing campaign" against military targets in North and questions need for congressional resolution, which Rusk, McNamara and John McCone of CIA support. Johnson resists pressure for a congressional resolution and decides to step up war effort. Gen. William Westmoreland takes command of U.S. forces in Vietnam, Lodge resigns and is replaced by Taylor.

July—South Vietnamese naval commandos raid two North Vietnamese islands in Gulf of Tonkin.

August—The American destroyer Maddox, on intelligence patrol in Gulf of Tonkin, is attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. Two days later, both the Maddox and another destroyer, the Turner Joy are similarly attacked. Johnson orders immediate retaliatory bombing of North Vietnamese gunboats and support facilities. Next day, Johnson asks Congress to approve joint resolution pledging full support for U.S. forces in South Vietnam "to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia." Resolution, known as Tonkin Gulf Resolution, is approved by Congress, opening way for major escalation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam war. Vote



AP.

John Foster Dulles
...support for Diem.

in House is 416 to 0 and in Senate 88 to 2.

November—Viet Cong carry out mortar attack on Bien Hoa air base. Joint chiefs urge "strong response," including air strikes against North Vietnam. Taylor calls for bombing of "selected" targets. President declines.

December—Johnson approves plan for air attacks on North Vietnam: reprisal air strikes for 30 days, then graduated air warfare against North backed by possible deployment of ground combat troops.

1965

February—Viet Cong attack U.S. military advisers' compound at Pleiku; eight Americans are killed, 109 wounded. Johnson responds swiftly: 49 U.S. jets raid Dong Hoi in North Vietnam. Viet Cong attack U.S. barracks at Qui Nhon, killing 23 Americans and wounding 21. United States launches another air attack on North Vietnam and Operation Rolling Thunder—code name for a sustained air war—is ordered.

March—Marine Corps sends two battalions to Da Nang. U.S. forces in South Vietnam now total 27,000.

April—Johnson says United States is prepared to begin talks to end war. He proposes a $1-billion aid program for Southeast Asia. Hanoi rejects offer, proposes its own peace plan. At the same time, Johnson approves increase of 18,000 to 20,000 men in "military support forces" and "change of mission" for Marines "to permit their more active use." At Honolulu conference, U.S. officials agree to urge increase to 82,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam, but Under Secretary of State George W. Ball proposes that United States "cut its losses" and withdraw.

May—More U.S. troops arrive in Vietnam, bringing total to 46,500. U.S. halts bombing of North to sound out Hanoi on peace conditions. Six days later, bombing is resumed. Viet Cong begin "summer offensive."

June—Military strength rises sharply, reaching more than 74,000, and U.S. troops participate in first major "search and destroy" mission. Nguyen Cao Ky becomes premier and Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu is named chief of state. U.S. planes conduct raids north of Hanoi.

July—Taylor resigns as ambassador and is replaced by former Ambassador Lodge.

October-November—Mass demonstrations against the war begin. United States announces it has 148,300 troops in Vietnam. Two Americans burn themselves to death in protest against war. Big protest march on Washington is held.

December—United States and Viet Cong agree on 30-hour Christmas truce. United States suspends bombing of North, sends high-level officials to world capitals to discuss possibilities of negotiated settlement.

1966

January—Ho Chi Minh says Hanoi's peace plan must be accepted by United States if war is to end. A week later, President Johnson announces the resumption of bombing after 37-day pause that begun during a 30-hour Christmas truce.

March—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara recommends U.S. bombing of petroleum, oil and lubricant supplies in North Vietnam. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor proposes mining of Haiphong harbor. Anti-government protests erupt in South Vietnam demanding civilian government.

May—Political turmoil in South Vietnam continues, with Buddhists and students demonstrating.

June—Raids on oil installations in Haiphong and the Hanoi area begin. Johnson calls for unconditional peace talks.

July—Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu chief of state, proposes invasion of North Vietnam and calls for increased bombing of North. Defense Department says U.S. troop strength will be increased to 375,000 by end of 1966 and to 425,000 by spring of 1967. Joint Chiefs approve request from Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, for total of 542,588 troops by end of 1967.

September—U.S. study group report to McNamara says Operation Rolling Thunder bombing campaign against North "had no measurable direct effect" on Hanoi's capabilities in South Vietnam. Study group recommends construction of electronic barrier across demilitarized zone.

October—McNamara, after visit to Vietnam, tells Johnson in memorandum that "pacification has, if anything, gone backward" and that bombing has not "significantly affected infiltration or cracked the morale of Hanoi." But joint chiefs say military situation has "improved substantially" in last year and they urge no cutback in bombings. Johnson says United States will not suspend bombing until Hanoi reduces its military activity in South Vietnam.

November—McNamara authorizes 469,000 troops in South Vietnam by end of June, 1968—substantially below requests by military officers. He tells Johnson there is "no evidence" that added troops "would substantially change the situation" and says bombing is having "no significant impact" on war.

December—Talks begin in Warsaw between U.S. and Polish officials growing out of discussions between Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and a Polish emissary in Saigon. But they collapse after United States bombs Hanoi in mid-December. In effort to salvage talks, United States agrees not to bomb within 10 miles of North Vietnam capital. At year's end, U.S. troop strength reaches 389,000; combat deaths total 6,644; the number of wounded is 37,738.

1967

February—Johnson, in letter to Ho Chi Minh, offers to halt bombing of North and stop the increase of U.S. forces in South if North Vietnam will end infil-



AP.

Secretary Rusk
... wanted Congress backing.

tration of South. Ho Chi Minh replies that talks could occur if United States "definitely and unconditionally" ends bombing. He also demands withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and recognition of the National Liberation Front. Exchange comes as Tet truce begins. On Feb. 12, as Tet cease-fire ends, United States resumes ground action but extends bombing pause.

March—U.S. begins to bomb heavy industrial targets in North Vietnam, previously on restricted list. Ellsworth Bunker is appointed ambassador, replacing Lodge. South Vietnamese constituent assembly unanimously approves new constitution. In meeting on Guam, Johnson tells Ky and Thieu the United States will support South Vietnamese until honorable peace is achieved.

April—United States proposes both sides withdraw military forces 10 miles from demilitarized zone as first step toward peace talks. Joint chiefs transmit request from Westmoreland for 200,000 more troops, which would bring total to 671,616. United States steps up air war, bombing power plants in Haiphong, rail yards in Hanoi.

May—U.S. and South Vietnamese forces move into demilitarized zone for first time. United States bombs Hanoi power plant one mile north of city center.

August—Johnson announces increase in ceiling on troops in Vietnam to 525,000 and says he plans to send 40,000 to 50,000 more. He also approves new bombing targets in North. At Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, Nicholas Katzenbach, under secretary of state, says Tonkin Gulf Resolution gave President authority to use U.S. forces without formal declaration of war. McNamara tells Senate Preparedness Subcommittee North Vietnam cannot be "bombed to the negotiating table" but the committee, in a report, urges President to intensify air war.

September—Viet Cong say their political objectives are to overthrow Saigon regime and establish a "national union democratic government" composed of Communists and other groups. Thieu is elected president and a peace candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, runs second. Johnson declares United States will end bombing of North Vietnam "when this will lead promptly to productive discussions."

November—Johnson says he would be willing to meet with North Vietnamese leaders on neutral ship in neutral waters. North Vietnam rejects proposal. Westmoreland, on visit to Washington, says he has "never been more encouraged in my four years in Vietnam." U.S. bombers raid Haiphong shipyards.

1968

January—Hanoi radio broadcasts statement by foreign min-

ister, Nguyen Duy Trinh, sayi North Vietnam "will hold tal with the United States in rel vant questions" if United Stat "unconditionally" halts bombi of North. United States resum bombing after New Year tru Communists begin Tet offensi with attacks on major cities South.

February—Secretary of St Dean Rusk says Communist t tacks on cities show Hanoi's la of interest in negotiation.

Johnson says North Vietnam no more ready to negotiate th it was three years earlier. Si retary-General Thant of Unit Nations declares he is "reasc ably assured" that if Unit States halts bombing, Hanoi w come to conference table in go faith.

March—Sen. Eugene McCa thy, an anti-war candidate, wi Democratic presidential prima in New Hampshire. Sen. Robi F. Kennedy says he will se presidential nomination becau Vietnam policies will change o when administration chang Johnson announces a halt in air and naval bombardment North Vietnam except in the a around DMZ. He also decla he will not run for re-electi Massacre occurs at village of Lai; U.S. soldiers kill a report 347 men, women and children.

April—North Vietnam offers meet with United States "w a view to determining with American side the unconditio cessation of the U.S. bombi raids and all other acts of w so that peace talks may start.

May—United States and Nor Vietnam begin formal peace ta but are promptly deadlocked.

October—President Johnson nounces that United States cease "all air, naval and artill bombardment of North Vietna as of Nov. 1.

November—In Paris, North V nam announces that a meetin representatives of North Viet South Vietnam, Viet Cong United States will take pl Nov. 6. But President Ngu Van Thieu says his governm will not attend until North V nam agrees not to include Cong as a separate delega Richard M. Nixon is elected dent of United States. weeks of discussion, United S says the allied side in Paris t will consist of separate U.S. South Vietnamese delegations the other side "for practical p poses" will be considered a si delegation. South Vietnam ag to attend talks.

1969

January—President-elect Ni appoints the former ambassa to South Vietnam, Henry Cab Lodge, as chief U.S. negotiator Paris talks, replacing W. Aver Harriman. Talks bog down weeks over shape of the co ference table, but question finally resolved and substant discussions begin.

February—Communist forc



President Thieu
...rejects coalition.

launch a general offensive South Vietnam.

March—Nixon warns that U ed States "will not tolerate" tinued enemy attacks and warns North Vietnamese that propriate reactions should be pected. Defense Department U.S. forces in Vietnam total 500—the peak level of U.S. volvement in Vietnam.

June—Nixon meets with T on Midway Island and Nixon nounces that 25,000 Ame troops will be withdrawn South Vietnam by the en August.

July—Nixon enunciates "Nixon Doctrine," declaring in the future the United S will avoid involvements like nam by limiting its suppo economic and military aid r than active combat participa

September—Ho Chi Minh Nixon announces another withdrawal, this time 35,000

November — The morato against the war demonstr draws huge crowds to Wash ton to demand an end of ing and rapid withdrawal of troops. Lodge resigns as delegate to Paris talks.

December — Nixon annou third withdrawal of troops, time amounting to 50,000 me April, 1970.

1970

January—Nixon, in State the Union address, declares

(Continued on next page.



United Press International.

President Nixon in November, 1969, with telegrams supporting his plan to extricate U.S.

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Next National Dilemma

3 mnesty — As Divisive s War That Created It

By Anthony Ripley

SHINGTON (NYT).—Like ar that created it, the issue nesty promises to be a divi- and emotional part of the ican political scene for many

raises, once again, the old phrases about the war: ing decisions, moral im- ives, peace with justice, na- l commitment. And it adds familiar words from other nal dilemmas: law and , dissent, the generation gap, isiveness.

e issue seems to cut along same liberal-conservative as the war itself. Backers nesty include church groups, war and anti-draft activists civil libertarians. Opponents de veteran groups, the De- ment of Defense and conser- e politicians of both parties.

e basic supporting argument amnesty is that, with the over, it is only right to for- and forget. The opponents e lawbreaking and disloyalty ot be tolerated in American ty.

nnesty emerged as an issue the presidential campaign. candidates had trouble with

resident Nixon was dogged by early statement that he would very liberal" and yet demand deserters and draft dodgers a price for breaking the law. turned tougher as the cam- gn went along and "very lib- l" was not heard again.

en. George McGovern began ear before election day with general call for amnesty. By tember he excluded deserters by October he was suggesting rnative service.

ach camp asserted its man od firm. It was clear, how- r, that both candidates had nd they were standing in a .

Their shifts were a signal that ugh seven years of war might almost over, some of that 's central questions—bitter d divisive ones—remain facing e public and will not go away: as it a just war? Were the ng men who avoided the hting cowards and traitors who trayed their country or were ey heroes and patriots who owed their country one way to new high level of morality?

Positions on the matter are markable for their passion.

Henry Schwarzschild, of the American Civil Liberties Union oject on amnesty, said failure grant it would "ultimately reak terrible damage to this ountry."

1969 Rep. William H. B. Dorn, D., C., told the House in April: Amnesty for those who broke e law and fled the country is n incredible proposal. Amnesty ould be a severe blow to the fense of our nation during these itical times.

'Anarchy, Chaos'

"Amnesty would undermine all w. It would be a step toward narchy, chaos and a breakdown f all discipline so necessary for e survival of all our democratic stitutions."

Henry Steel Commager, the his- rian, told the Senate Subcom- ittee on Administrative Practice d Procedure last March that s matter should not be decided short-term politics or anger.

"A nation does not adopt im- rtant policies—policies affecting e lives of hundreds of thou- nds of its young people and af- fecting the whole fabric of the social and moral order—out of petulance or vindictiveness," he said. "It bases its judgment rather on the interests of the commonwealth."

The word "amnesty" itself is legally ill-defined. It is not in the Constitution. It means granting "oblivion"— a general pardon for a past offense and is generally used to cover a whole class of citizens. Pardon, in contrast, removes only the penalty for a past offense and generally is defined as being offered to a single individual.

The Supreme Court in Brown V. Walker in 1895 noted that the Constitution specifically gives the President power to pardon "for past offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment." The court added such language does not bar Congress from passing "acts of general amnesty."

Five bills were introduced on amnesty in the 92d Congress.

The bills ranged from universal, unconditional amnesty under the "War Resisters Exoneration Act of 1972," proposed by Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., to a limited amnesty bill proposed by Sen. Robert Taft jr., R., Ohio.

Sen. Taft's bill would have left deserters to the mercy of military courts while offering amnesty to draft resisters if they volunteered for some alternative to combat, such as service in veterans hospitals.

The number of men covered by any amnesty varies widely and in many categories is simply guesswork.

Warren W. Hoover of the National Interreligious Service Board for Conscientious Objectors named five categories of those possibly affected by amnesty.

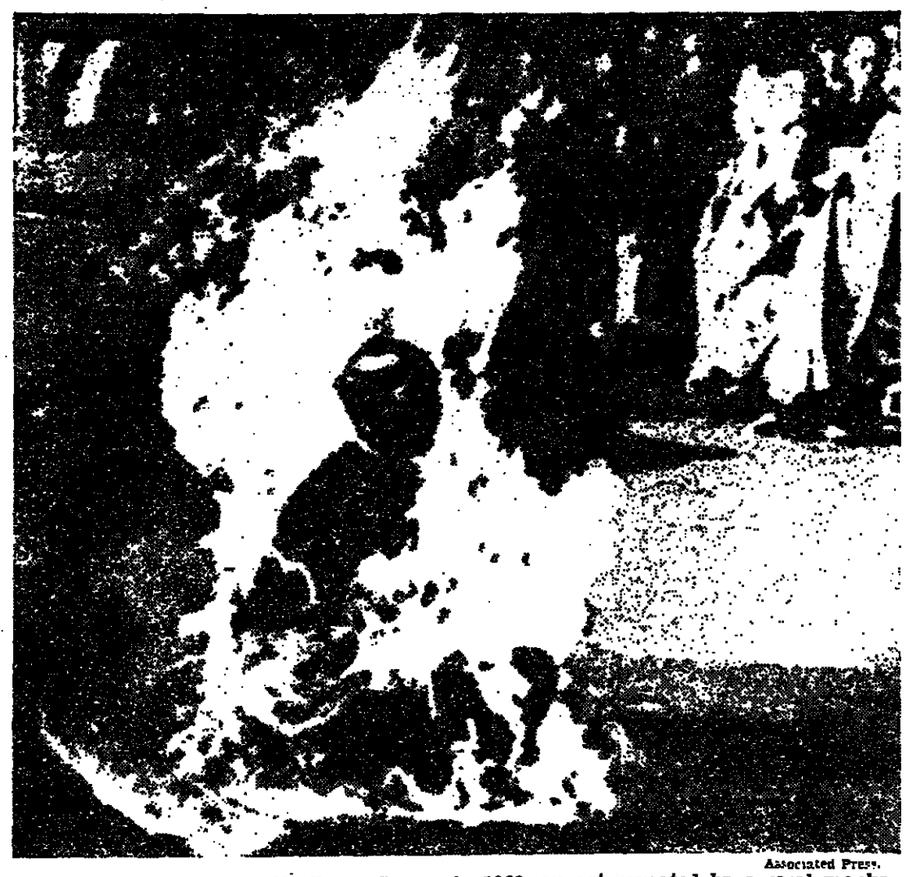
They include exiled draft resisters and military deserters, estimated at 60,000 to 100,000; resisters and deserters in civil or military prisons, on probation or facing court action, 10,000; resisters and deserters underground in the United States, about 80,000 a year with many quickly returning; Vietnam-era veterans with less than honorable discharges, 300,000, and an unknown number of civilians charged with anti-war acts.

The largest of the categories is made up of those veterans with dishonorable, bad conduct, undesirable or general discharges from service. In the past, Mr. Hoover said, such men were not considered in amnesty actions. However, those who feel the war is immoral believe anyone who lost any measure of full civil rights because of it should be given amnesty, even convicted war criminals.

Almost all of those urging such a broad, plenary and unconditional amnesty refuse to include in the amnesty those men convicted of crimes of violence.

History offers a precedent and the Congress at least 34 past amnesties to study. They stretch from the Whisky Rebellion amnesty of 1795 under George Washington to the pre-Christmas amnesties granted by Harry S Truman in 1945, 1947 and 1952.

Mr. Truman's last amnesty was for all convicted of deserting between the end of World War II and June 25, 1950, when the Korean War broke out. It was done in the lame duck days when his administration was leaving office. There was no amnesty after the Korean War.



Associated Press.

Buddhist monk sets himself afire in Saigon in 1963, an act repeated by several monks.

As It Heads Into Postwar Period

The Shadow on the U.S. Army

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The United States Army, which has fired its last shot in anger in the rain forests and rice paddies of South Vietnam, will nonetheless spend years under the influence —good and bad—of that experience.

Top Army officials are quick to observe that hardly an officer or senior noncommissioned officer on active duty has not served at least one combat tour in Vietnam. Their point is that this would seem to offer a professional edge in any confrontation with potential foes whose principal experience had been gained in the classroom and in mock battle exercises.

But what the officials are somewhat less quick to volunteer is that some of the tactics and habits developed in an essentially guerrilla war would be ill-suited to a major sophisticated war in Europe, the Middle East or even Asia.

Thus, as the Army heads into the postwar period, it moves under a long shadow cast by Vietnam.

This is much less true of the other services. The Air Force and Navy, for the most part, fought the same kind of fight in Vietnam that they have traditionally fought. And while the Marines got thoroughly engaged in the often-frustrating land battles, they seem to have emerged with fewer psychic scars and have reverted to the "old customs and missions."

Changes Coming

In practical terms the Army probably faces the most changes —in size and composition, in funds available, in training and in orientation.

From a Vietnam peak strength of more than 1.5 million men, the Army currently numbers around 850,000. Ranking administration planners anticipate that budgetary pressures may well require a cut of 100,000 more men over the next couple of years, shrinking the Army to its lowest force level since just prior to the Korean War.

When military planners are forced to make choices between developing and procuring advanced weapons or keeping units manned up to full strength, they have traditionally chosen weapons.

The theory is that an experienced nucleus of professional military men can always be fleshed out quickly from the reserves and from the draft but advanced weapons cannot suddenly be materialized from sketchy blueprints.

The Army, based on its Vietnam experience, wants advanced helicopters armed with sophisticated anti-tank and anti-personnel weapons and timing, and a better tank, figuring that the primary war to prepare for is in Europe, where Soviet armor outnumbers Western armor by a large margin.

Who Could Perform

Because so many officers and senior noncommissioned officers served at least one 12-month tour in Vietnam, the Army leadership, in professional terms, will benefit for some time in having discovered, in the crucible of war, who could perform well and who could not.

Of America's two potential adversaries—the Soviet Union and China—relatively very few of their military men have had combat experience.

But this is considered a mixed blessing. For many of the tactics and habits developed in Vietnam would not be appropriate to a conventional battlefield against an enemy having a large array of advanced weapons, including jet fighters over the front lines.

"We've got a major retraining job to do," one general said, "to unlearn some of the Vietnam tactics."

Vietnam also convinced Army leaders they should not, in the future, send a man into combat for only 12 months and, in the case of the officers, give him both a combat and noncombat assignment during that period in order to "spread around" combat experience. No sooner had an officer really learned how to function well in his combat job, they feel, than he was shifted to a desk job or sent home.

The Volunteer Experiment

Army planners frankly do not know what sort of Army will emerge from the no-draft, all-volunteer experiment that is scheduled to be fully under way by next summer.

On one hand, some reports from the field suggest that a lot of seemingly well-motivated high school graduates are filling up the ranks.

But on the other hand, some grizzled sergeants of the old school raise questions about the potential fighting qualities of the new crop of soldiers. Discipline, they complain, has been relaxed too much—the Army is becoming too much like just another job.

Questions are raised, too, about the officer corps. Will it become isolated from the civilian community and its values? Will the United States create, in an effort to resolve the inequities of compulsory military service, something that was anathema to the founding fathers: an Army of mercenaries?

These questions bother a lot of planners, in and out of uniform. But some of them point out that so long as more than half of the officer corps comes from the Reserve Officers Training Corps—that is, from college campuses all over the nation—chances of the Army's values becoming basically different from those of the society it is sworn to defend are probably small.

13 Army Divisions

At the present the Army has, on paper at least, 13 divisions. Four are in West Germany, one in South Korea and the rest in the United States. But because of personnel shortages in key specialties, three of the Stateside divisions—the 101st Airborne Division and the 9th and 25th Infantry Divisions—are well below strength.

If the total size of the Army is cut substantially, Army leaders will have to decide whether to try to maintain all 13 divisions at well under full strength or to scale down to anywhere from nine to 11 divisions at full strength, ever ready for fast commitment to battle.

Mutual force reduction talks between representatives of the Atlantic Alliance and of the Warsaw Pact are expected to begin late this month.

What emerges from these negotiations, military leaders concede, could fundamentally influence the future shape and doctrine of the Army of the post-Vietnam era.

But so will budgetary pressures in the United States, the mood of Congress and actual experience with the all-volunteer Army, among other things.

One senior Army official commented: "We're in for a thorough shaking-up and shaking-down process over the next several years. Even a modern Nostradamus could not predict how it will all come out."

As for the present, there is one point on which scores of Vietnam veterans—old and young, officers and enlisted men—agree: Vietnam was a traumatic experience.

Vietnam—1940 to Jan. 27, 1973

(Continued from preceding page.)

...Vietnam war is a major ...of U.S. policy. U.S. com- ...in Saigon announces bomb- ...anti-aircraft missile base ...miles inside North Vietnam.

February—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird says "Vietnamization" program is working and withdrawal of troops can continue despite stalemate at Paris.

March—Prince Norodom Sihanouk is overthrown as Cambodian chief of state in coup directed by Marshal Lon Nol. Vietnam stands at 429,900. Nixon

April—U.S. troop strength in announces plans to withdraw 50,000 more troops in coming ...ar. But on April 30 he sends U.S. combat troops into Cambodia to destroy Viet Cong sanctuaries and supplies.

May—United States bombs North Vietnamese supply dumps and other targets, but two days later Defense Department announces end of "large-scale" air raids in North.

June—Nixon calls Cambodia operation successful and announces resumption of withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. Senate repeals Tonkin Gulf Resolution, and approves Cooper-Church amendment barring future military operations in Cambodia or aid to Lon Nol without congressional approval.

November—U.S. troops make surprise raid on Sontay, 23 miles from Hanoi, in unsuccessful attempt to rescue prisoners of war.

1971

April—Nixon announces 100,000-man reduction in U.S. troop strength, lowering ceiling to 184,000.

June—North Vietnam presents nine-point peace proposal to Henry A. Kissinger in secret meeting in Paris. Plan calls for withdrawal of all U.S. forces, end of U.S. support for Thieu government, formation of a government of "national concord" and a cease-fire to follow agreement on political and withdrawal issues.

October—Thieu is re-elected as president of South Vietnam in one-man race. Kissinger presents revised American peace plan in continuing secret Paris meetings. The proposals call for withdrawal of U.S. forces within six months of agreement, release of prisoners of war and free elections.

November—Nixon announces further troop withdrawal, cutting level to 139,000.

1972

January—Nixon announces new troop withdrawal, saying he will pull out 70,000 more troops by May 1. He also reveals the holding of the secret talks in Paris between Kissinger and North Vietnamese, discloses U.S. peace proposals and declares that North Vietnam refuses to continue the secret talks.

March—United States breaks off the formal Paris peace talks, declaring that Communists refuse to negotiate seriously. North Vietnamese troops begin major offensive in South Vietnam, crossing DMZ in force with armor and artillery.

April—U.S. bombers strike near Hanoi and Haiphong, ending four-year de-escalation of air war against major North Vietnamese targets. Ten days later United States announces it will resume Paris talks. Nixon says 20,000 more troops will be brought home by July 1.

May—Quang Tri falls to North Vietnamese, giving them control of South Vietnam's northernmost province. United States and South Vietnamese call off formal Paris peace talks indefinitely. In a nationwide address, Mr. Nixon announces that he has ordered mining of Haiphong and six other major North Vietnamese ports and orders a blockade of supplies for North Vietnam. At the same time, he offers to withdraw all U.S. troops within four months after American prisoners have been released and agreement has been reached on an internationally-supervised cease-fire. United States turns Cam Ranh Bay base, its largest in South Vietnam, to the South Vietnamese, but Pentagon dispatches a seventh aircraft carrier to join 60 U.S. ships in Gulf of Tonkin.

June—Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle confirms that he ordered unauthorized raids on North Vietnamese air bases, missiles and artillery between January and March. U.S. ground combat role terminated in Vietnam, leaving force of fewer than 60,000 advisers, technicians and helicopter crews. Nixon says U.S. forces will be reduced to 39,000 by Sept. 1.

July—Paris peace talks resume. As secret talks also resume, North Vietnamese say Kissinger has brought no basic change in U.S. policy.

August—Nixon says U.S. forces will be reduced to 27,000 men by Dec. 1.

September—South Vietnamese marines recapture Quang Tri. Thieu says he is determined to reject all forms of coalition government for South Vietnam. Three American prisoners of war are freed by North Vietnam. Reports circulate that Kissinger and North Vietnamese are close to an agreement in secret talks.

October—Kissinger holds a four-day secret session with North Vietnamese in Paris, then flies to Saigon for talks with Thieu. Thieu denounces peace plan as unacceptable but concedes that cease-fire may come soon. Hanoi radio says the United States and North Vietnam have reached agreement on cease-fire but accuses the United States of backing off. Kissinger says in response that "peace is at hand" and denies Hanoi's contention that the United States had agreed to sign a nine-point draft agreement by Oct. 31.

November—Hanoi agrees to more peace talks. Reports from Saigon indicate both sides continue to move supplies into South Vietnam in anticipation of a cease-fire. Nixon is re-elected. Kissinger returns to Paris for seven sessions with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator.

December—Nixon announces Kissinger will remain his foreign policy adviser. After eight more sessions with Tho in Paris, Kissinger returns to Washington and charges Hanoi is procrastinating for unspecified reasons. He says talks have failed to produce a "just and fair agreement." Hanoi charges that the United States tried to reopen issues forcing it to recognize sovereignty of the Saigon government. Nixon orders bombing raids in North Vietnam resumed, including around-the-clock B-52 raids over Hanoi. Amid charges from many quarters that American planes are bombing civilian targets, Communists say they will not negotiate until bombing ceases. After 12 days of raids, in which the United States says it lost 15 B-52s and 93 airmen killed, captured or missing, Nixon orders a halt to bombing above the 20th parallel.

January—Kissinger and Tho confer for 35 hours in six days in Paris. Kissinger returns home after "very extensive and very useful" discussions. Nixon halts all bombing, mining and shelling of North Vietnam, citing "progress" made in cease-fire negotiations. Kissinger returns to Paris to conclude an agreement. Cease-fire is initialed and, on Jan. 23, Nixon announces "peace with honor." Agreement is signed on Jan. 27.

An Assessment

The Cease-Fire Pact and Beyond: Some Questions and Answers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—The following is an assessment, in question and answer form, of the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris Saturday and the current situation in Southeast Asia:

Q. What does the agreement add up to?

A. In essence, it provides for a halt in the Vietnam fighting on Saturday, and for the withdrawal of the remaining 23,700-man American force and the release of about 600 American prisoners, both within 60 days. A host of provisions have been agreed upon to carry out these moves and an intricate political machinery has been established to bring about a reconciliation of the Communist and anti-Communist Vietnamese.

Q. What about the prisoners? Does the release of the approximately 600 American prisoners have anything to do with the release of the thousands of political prisoners in South Vietnamese jails?

A. No. The North Vietnamese at one point in the negotiations apparently sought such a linkage, but the final agreement provides for the release of American prisoners over a 60-day period parallel only with the withdrawal of American forces. The release of Vietnamese civilian prisoners will be negotiated between the Viet Cong and Saigon over a 90-day period. It is believed, however, that Washington will use its influence on Saigon to release at least some of these prisoners.

Q. Will American civilian workers remain in South Vietnam, and how many?

A. Economic advisers and noncombat civilian military technicians may remain, such as aviation mechanics. Some estimates have ranged as high as 5,000 to 10,000 men.

Q. Will the military aspects be carried out as scheduled? That is, will a cease-fire actually go into effect, and will the troops and prisoners come home?

A. All signs suggest that the cease-fire will last at least for a few months and there seems no reason to doubt that the Americans will be leaving South Vietnam.

Q. What about the political provisions? Can the Viet Cong and the Saigon government actually resolve their differences?

A. Leading Washington experts on Vietnam have been debating those questions in recent days. Some believe it is out of the question to expect any reconciliation. Others believe that both sides, at least at first, will make a major show of amity, so that if the truce collapses, the other side will be blamed.

Q. The United States and North Vietnam have been holding negotiations for nearly five years. How did the agreement come about, and why now?

A. Basically, the agreement came about because both Washington and Hanoi decided that more was to be gained from a negotiated settlement than from continuing the war and pressing for demands that were unacceptable to the other side. As a result, both sides made significant concessions, which opened the door to an eventual settlement. In addition, there were other factors, such as recognition of the military stalemate, pressure from other world powers, and a growing fatigue with the war in both countries.

Q. What concessions were made by the two sides?

A. The chief American concession was the decision in October, 1970, by President Nixon to drop the long-standing American demand for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam at the same time American forces were pulled out. Hanoi's chief concession came last October in Paris when Le Duc Tho informed Henry A. Kissinger that North Vietnam was no longer insisting on the creation of a coalition government, including Communists, before a cease-fire in South Vietnam.

Q. What was the significance of those moves?

A. By ending its insistence on a mutual withdrawal of forces, Washington signaled Hanoi that it was willing to accept a settlement in which the Viet Cong, protected by North Vietnamese troops, would be able to claim part of South Vietnam for itself. Last October, North Vietnam acknowledged that it would no longer hold out for an agreement in which the future government of South Vietnam would be settled ahead of time in a way favorable to the Communists. In other words, both sides were accepting an accord with no guarantee for the future.

Q. What about other factors, such as the influence of other powers?

A. Both Washington and Hanoi were under pressure from other countries to end the Vietnam war. Administration officials here believe that both the Soviet Union and China exerted their influence to persuade Hanoi to switch the war from the military to the political field and relax the tensions in the area. Likewise, as the result of the settlement, Washington expects to improve its ties with Peking and Moscow, which had been somewhat strained—particularly in Peking's case —by their support for Hanoi. American relations with some allies had also been damaged by the war and may now be repaired.

Q. Does this mean that Peking and Moscow will now join with Washington in "keeping the peace" in Indochina?

A. Mr. Nixon would certainly like some kind of tacit understanding from the two Communist powers to limit arms shipments into the area, but it is probably too early to tell if this will happen. Neither Moscow nor Peking in the past has wanted to appear to be letting Hanoi down. And North Vietnam undoubtedly will be making requests for military equipment to replenish what was lost in the heavy fighting last year.

Q. Hanoi said the agreement was "a victory" for its side; Mr. Nixon said the accord meets all his goals, and President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, who publicly opposed an agreement, says it is to his advantage in some respects. Who actually benefits the most from the agreement?

A. The main achievement of the negotiators was in securing an agreement that was ambiguous enough for each side to find grounds to assert that it got what it wanted.

Q. Such as?

A. The agreement provides, for example, for the recognition of the Demilitarized Zone, along the border of the two Vietnams, as a temporary dividing line. This satisfies Hanoi's claim that Vietnam should be unified, presumably under Hanoi's direction. But the accord also says that unity can be achieved only by political means, not military, and since Saigon will not agree to unity with Hanoi, the "temporary" Demilitarized Zone could turn out to be permanent.

Q. But what if a Communist government took power in Saigon and chose unification with Hanoi? Is this possible? What would the United States do?

A. Under the agreement, it is theoretically possible for elections to be held and for Viet Cong supporters to ride to power, but since Mr. Thieu's army controls the cities and most other populated areas, the chances that Communists would win an election seem remote. What is more likely is a period of political maneuvering and subversion of established organizations by Viet Cong agents, seeking to put in power a "neutralist" group that would be open to Communist takeover. The American view at the moment is that the agreement gives Mr. Thieu and other anti-Communists a good chance of surviving, and if they cannot do it, they have no justification for seeking American military intervention.

Q. What about the agreement? Could it have been achieved four years ago, when Mr. Nixon first took office?

A. Not in its present form. At that time, Hanoi was pressing very hard for political concessions that would give it power, in return for the release of American prisoners and an end to the fighting.

Q. Why did Hanoi make its apparent compromise offer in October, which led to the nine-point draft agreement?

A. No one here seems to know with certainty. But the guessing at the White House is that the "dove" faction in the Hanoi Politburo prevailed with the argument that a military stalemate had developed, and that Mr. Nixon would be easy to deal with on the eve of the elections last November.

Q. Why did not the United States actually sign the nine-point draft by Oct. 31?

A. Mr. Kissinger said that certain modifications were needed to remove any possible ambiguities.

Q. Is the agreement that was made public much different from the October draft?

A. Its basic provisions are the same, but it does contain some alterations that Mr. Kissinger says were "substantially" what he sought in October. Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's negotiator, said that the agreement was "basically the same" as that reached in October.

Q. Assuming that Mr. Kissinger is accurate, why did it take three months to negotiate only modifications?

A. There are two different interpretations: one from Washington and the other from Hanoi. The United States says that after Mr. Nixon sought modifications, the "hawks" in Hanoi probably suspected a trick and ordered Mr. Tho to delay signing any agreement and to argue strongly against any proposals made by the United States. Hanoi says that Washington, acting for Mr. Thieu, sought language which would have worked to the advantage of Saigon and against the Viet Cong.

In any event, with mutual recriminations, the talks broke down on Dec. 13, and Mr. Nixon ordered heavy bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong from Dec. 18 to 29. The talks resumed on Jan. 8 and a settlement was quickly achieved.

Q. This chronology could suggest that the bombing led to Hanoi's virtual capitulation and the quick negotiation of an agreement. Is that, in fact, what happened?

A. It is hard to tell from the information available. Mr. Kissinger himself declined, at his conference, to draw such a conclusion, but other administration officials believe that Mr. Nixon's show of strength did convince Hanoi that it would gain nothing by holding out.

What is missing from the story is a detailed analysis of what proposals were on the negotiating table before Dec. 13, when the talks broke down, and when the talks resumed on Jan. 8. It has not been disclosed, for example, if the United States softened its position in January, or otherwise compromised in a way that accelerated an accord.

Q. Are there any policing mechanisms in the agreement to make sure that it is carried out?

A. The accord sets up three commissions, including a 1,160-man force of Canadians, Hungarians, Indonesians and Poles, to observe that the provisions are carried out.

Q. But what happens if violations are found?

A. The violators can be publicly identified, but there are no punitive provisions in the agreement. Obviously, it can only remain in effect so long as it meets the interests of the various parties.

Q. What if, after a while, Hanoi violates the accord and sends men and supplies to the South? Will the war start all over again?

A. It is possible, and Mr. Nixon said this was "a fragile" agreement. The United States, however, is hoping that Saigon will be better able this time to defend itself from the North and will not need to turn to the United States again. Also, there is an expectation that Russia and China will discourage Hanoi from taking such a course of action.

Q. Does Washington have any direct influence on Hanoi as the result of this agreement?

A. At least indirectly, it does. For instance, Hanoi is aware that the United States will maintain air bases in Thailand and naval and air forces off the coast aboard Seventh Fleet ships. In case of an all-out Hanoi attack against South Vietnam, Mr. Nixon might order air attacks against the North.

To balance this potential "stick," the United States has pledged to spend about $7.5 billion over the next five years in Southeast Asia, of which up to $2.5 billion would be spent in North Vietnam. This is the "carrot" of American policy, and officials here are hoping that this combination of threat and enticement will help persuade North Vietnam to abide by the cease-fire.

Q. The accord allows North Vietnam, however, to keep 145,000 troops in South Vietnam. Do they not form a dangerous threat to the Saigon government?

A. Mr. Thieu says they do, but the United States says that the troops will be needed to defend the Viet Cong enclaves against possible attack from Mr. Thieu's forces. Moreover, Mr. Kissinger likes to point out that the accord bars the North Vietnamese from rotating or replacing those forces, and limits the arms supply to a one-for-one replacement.

This means that if the accord is carried out, the North Vietnamese forces cannot seriously pose a threat to Mr. Thieu's million-man army. If Hanoi does try to send more men and supplies to the South, it would be violating the accord, and the intricately worked-out arrangements would be in danger of collapsing.

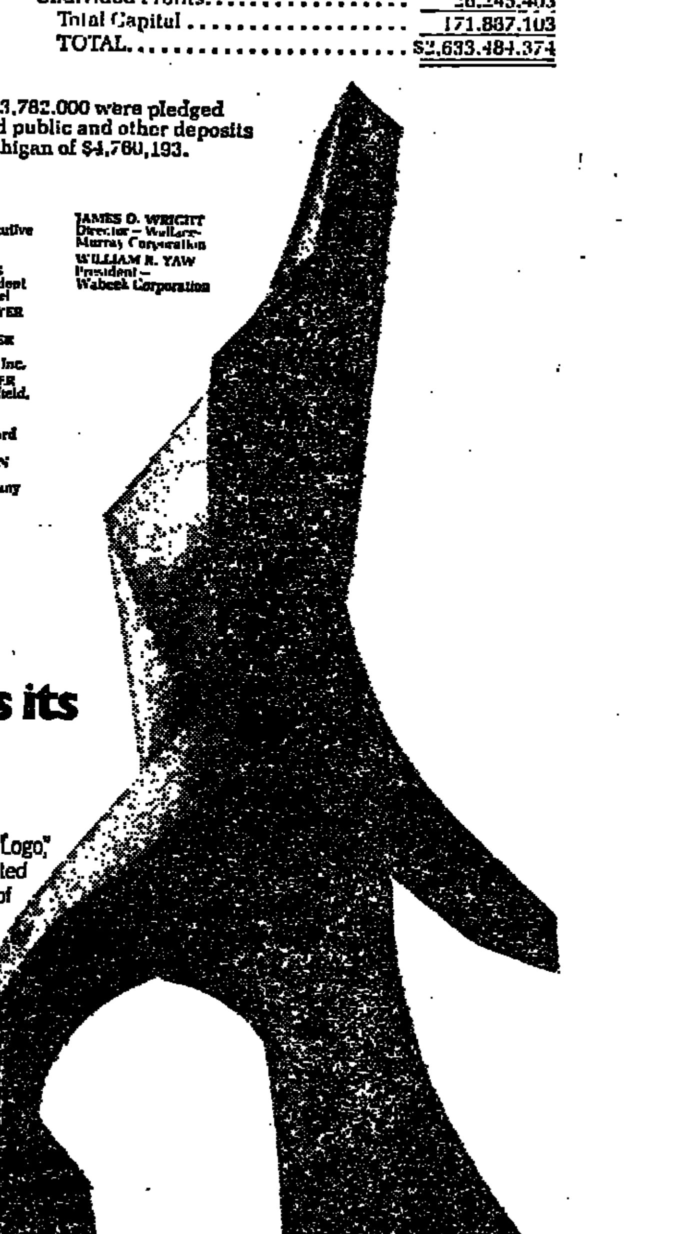
DETROIT BANK & TRUST Consolidated Statement of Condition, December 31, 1972

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 388,534,270
United States Treasury Securities	344,372,016
United States Government Agency Securities	19,848,801
State and Municipal Securities	353,949,548
Other Securities	14,812,356
Trading Securities	32,323,789
Total Securities	765,306,510
Federal Funds Sold	20,000,000
Commercial and Consumer Loans	827,099,516
Real Estate Mortgage Loans	578,565,892
Total Loans	1,405,665,408
Bank Premises and Equipment	28,259,889
Accrued Income Receivable and Other Assets	25,728,297
TOTAL	$2,633,484,374

LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	$ 774,393,222
Savings and Personal Time Deposits	1,318,549,922
Other Time Deposits	221,138,985
Total Deposits	2,314,082,129
Funds Borrowed	80,972,468
Unearned Income	14,967,494
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	28,152,244
Total Liabilities	2,438,174,336
RESERVE FOR LOAN LOSSES	23,422,935
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
Common Stock—$10 par value. Shares Authorized and Outstanding —3,064,170	30,641,700
Surplus	115,000,000
Undivided Profits	26,245,403
Total Capital	171,887,103
TOTAL	$2,633,484,374

On December 31, 1972, securities having a par value of $113,782,000 were pledged where permitted or required by law to secure liabilities and public and other deposits totaling $104,540,630 including deposits of the State of Michigan of $4,760,193.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchang[e]

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 6¼s93	10	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ¾
AbbtL 7⅝s96	15	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Abex Cp 8¼s77	3	106	106	106	− ½
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	4	114	113¾	113¾	− ¼
Add/Mlt 9⅝s95	15	113½	112¾	112¾	− ⅝
AirRed 3⅞s87	124	73	71½	71½	− ½
AlaPow 9⅜s2000	223	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	− ½
AlaPw 8½s2001	13	107	107	107	− 1½
AlaPw 7⅝s2002	10	103½	103½	103½	
Alaska Int 6s96	231	140	130	139	+ 3
Alexand 5½s96	119	66¾	64½	64½	− 2
AlleghL cv4s81	7	78	78	78	− 1
Allen Grp 4s87	4	86½	86¾	86½	+ ⅛
AlldCh 7⅞s96	30	103½	103	103	− 1½
AlldCh 6.60s93	27	94½	94¾	94½	+ 1½
AlliedCh 3½s78	7	88½	88¼	88½	+ ¼
AlliedPd 7s84	20	85	83½	83½	− ½
AlldS cv4½s92	16	88	87¾	87¾	− ¼
AlldSup 5¾s87	130	66½	65	66½	+ ⅝
Alcoa 9s95	52	114	113½	113½	− ½
Alcoa 7.45s96	10	101⅝	100¾	101⅝	+ ⅞
Alcoa 6s92	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	− ⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	156	90¼	88½	88¾	− ⅜
Alcoa 4¼s82	7	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
Alcoa 3s79	35	80¼	79½	77¾	− 2½
AluCan 9½s95	27	114½	113	113	+ ⅜
Amerce cv5s92	29	79½	77	78	+ 1⅜
AmrHes 6⅝s96	10	90¾	90½	90½	− ⅛
AmAirFilt 6s90	156	115	116	117	− 8
AmAirlin 11s88	94	117½	116¼	116½	− 1¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	24	116⅛	116	116	− ⅛
AmAirlin 10s89	26	110	110	110	+ ¼
AAirl cv4¼s92	779	71⅝	69⅛	70¼	− 1½
ABrand 8⅝s75	83	106	105⅝	105⅝	− ½
ABrand 5⅝s92	56	87	86½	86½	− ½
AmCan 6s97	9	86¾	86¾	86¾	
AmCan 4¾s90	9	77¼	77	77	− ¼
ACenMtg 6⅜s91	64	89¼	88⅛	88⅜	− 1¼
AmCre 7.55s92	9	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	
AmCyan 7⅜s	5	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	− ⅜
Am Dist 4⅜s86	1	67	67	67	+ ½
AmExpt 5½s93	178	18½	17½	18	+ ½
AExpCr 6½77	11	99½	99½	99½	
AForPw 5s2030	214	53⅞	52	52½	− 1
AmFP 4.80s87	59	56½	54½	54½	− 1½
AHoist 5¼s93	137	89½	85	85¼	− 4⅞
AHoist 4¾s92	42	103	99	100	− 5
Amin 9½s76	60	106¾	106	106¼	− ½
Aminv 8⅜s87	6	103	103	103	+ ¾
AmMFdy 4¼81	152	88¼	87½	87½	− ¼
A Medico 5s97	41	63¼	62	63	− ¼
AMFCix 7½s78	21	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅝
ASmelt 4⅞s88	4	75	74¾	74¾	
AmSug 5.30s93	14	74½	74½	74½	
ASug 5.30s93r	5	74½	74½	74½	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1370	111⅝	110½	110½	− ¾
ATT 8.70s2002	201	111½	110⅝	110⅝	− 1
AT&T 7.75s77	85	106	105	105⅝	+ ⅛
AT&T 7⅛s03	1432	97¼	96¾	97	− ½
AT&T 7s2001	853	96⅞	95⅝	95⅝	− ¾
AT&T 6½s79	224	97½	59	99	− ½
AT&T 4⅝s85	162	78	77½	77½	
AT&T 4⅝s85r	5	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	
AT&T 3⅞s90	74	67⅛	66¼	66¼	− 1
AT&T 3⅝s73	185	97⅝	97 11-16	97⅝	+ ⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	77	70¾	70	70¼	
AT&T 2⅞s87	22	62½	62¼	62¼	
AT&T 2¾s75	102	92	91¾	92	− ¼
AT&T 2¾s80	22	76½	76	76	
AT&T 2⅝s82	54	71¼	71½	71¼	
AT&T 2⅝s86	133	62	61½	61½	− ¼
AmTob 3¼s77	1	93	93	93	
Amfac 5¼s94	59	91	90	90	− 1
Ampex 5½s94	269	48¼	46½	47	
Anheusr 6s92	20	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	− 1⅜
Anheu 5.45s91	50	85	85	85	+ 1
AnnArbor 4s95	42	36¾	36⅛	35⅞	− ¾
ApcoOil 5¼s81	1	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv3s88	204	102	95	95	− 6¼
APL Cp 5¾s88	15	93	92	92	− ½
AppalPow 9s75	33	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ¼
AppalP 8⅝s76	11	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
ARASvc 4⅞s96	179	124	122	122	− ¾
ArizPSv 8.50s	21	104	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅜
ArizPSv 7.45s	5	100½	100½	100½	
ArlansDSI 6s94	16	47¾	47	47⅛	− ⅛
ArlonRlty 5s86	2	82½	82½	82½	− ½
Armco 8.70s95	5	110⅛	110	110	
Armco 8.25s75	7	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
Armco 4½s86	10	77	77	77	
Armco 4.35s84	3	79½	79½	79½	+ 2½
Armour 5s34	40	72¼	71	71	− 1⅛
Armrcv4½s83	1	109	109	109	− ⅛
ArmstgCk 8s96	5	102½	102	102	− ½
ArmR cv4¼s87	20	83¾	83½	83½	+ 1⅜
AshiO cv4¾s93	189	83½	82	83	− ¼
AssoCp 9¼s90	79	110½	108½	108¾	− 1¼
AssoCp 8¼s77	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ¼
Assolnv 7⅝s88	15	97	97	97	− 1
Assolnv 5¼77	13	96¾	95½	95½	− 5⅛
Assolnv 5¼79	12	88	88	88	
Assolnv 4¼s76	53	92¼	90⅞	90⅞	− 1¾
Assolnv 4⅝84	27	74½	74¼	74¼	− ¼
AtchT&SF 4s95	27	63¾	63⅛	63¾	
Atch'son 4s95st	1	60½	60½	60½	− 1½
AficoM 6¼s32	81	85	84	84	− 1
AllCstL 4.95s88	10	75½	75⅛	75⅛	− ¾
AtRefg 3¼s79	11	83	83	83	
AtRch 8⅝s2000	7	112½	112½	112½	+ 1½
AtlRich 7.70s	30	104	103¼	103¼	
AtlRich 7s76	55	102	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	89	84½	84	84½	
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	44	59½	58½	58½	− 2½
Aurora 4⅝s80	4	81	80	80	
AutoC cv4⅝s81	55	105½	104	104¼	− 1½
Avco Fin 11s90	41	118	117½	118	+ ½
AvcoFin 9¼s89	10	108½	108½	108½	+ 2¼
AvcoFin 7⅝s92	44	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	− 2⅝
Avco Cp 7½s93	43	86⅞	86	86⅞	+ ⅝
Avco Cp 5½s93	249	71½	70	70⅛	− ⅝
AvcoFin 8⅝s77	150	106¼	105	105	− ⅝
AvcoFin 7⅝s99	18	101	100⅛	101	
AvcoFin 6⅝s87	9	84	84	84	
Balt GE 8⅝s75	17	106½	106	106	− ¼
Balt GE 8½s74	92	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	− ½
BaltGE 4s93	3	64	63½	63½	− ¼
B&O 1¼s77	7	115¼	114½	115¼	− ¼
B&O 6¼s1997	291	92⅝	89	89	− 5
B&O 4½s2010f	21	50	48	50	
B&O 4½s2010A	28	48½	47	48½	+ 1¼
B&O 4½s95	6	51½	51½	51½	
B&O 4s80	23	72½	71⅞	72	+ ½
BangP 8¼s94	18	93	93	93	
BangP 5⅝s92	10	67	65	65	− 5⅞
BnkCal 6½s96	25	102⅞	102	102	
Bk NY 6¼s94	22	112½	112	112½	
BankT 6½s78	3	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
BaxLab 4¾s90	161	153	151	153	+ ½
BaxLab 4¾s91	30	151½	151	151	− ¼
BaxLab cv4s87	2	324	324	324	− 18
Beaunit 4¼s90	51	77	73⅞	75⅞	− 2½
BectonD 5s89	49	93½	92¼	92½	− ⅝
BectonD 4⅛s88	162	103	102	102½	− ⅛
BeechA 4⅝s93	49	72¾	72¼	72¼	− ¾
BelcoP 4⅝s88	128	64	63½	63⅝	
Belden cv8s90	69	122	117	117	− 6
BellTPa 8⅝s	43	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛	− ½
BellTPa 7⅛s	45	97¾	96⅞	96¾	− 1½
BellTPa 6⅝s79	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Bendix 6⅝s92	33	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	109	108	107½	107½	− 1½
BenefCp 8½s76	45	106	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅛
BenefCp 7½s96	10	106⅝	106⅝	105⅞	+ 5⅝
BenefCp 7.45s	15	101½	100½	100½	
BenefCp 6⅞s77	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ¾
BenefCp 6¼s79	21	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ½
BenefFin 5s77	36	94	92¾	94	+ 1¼
Berkey 5¼s86	96	110	105	107¼	− 3¼
Beth Stl 9s2000	5	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	5	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅜
BethSt 5.40s92	35	82½	81¼	81¾	− 1
BethStl 4½s90	34	72½	72¼	72½	+ ¼
BethStl 3s79	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	
BobbieB 5¼s81	33	78	77¾	78	
BoisCas 10s75	453	102	101	101	− 1
Borden 5⅜s97	7	85	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
BorgWAc 9½s75	7	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	10	101½	101½	101½	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
vjBos&Me 6s70	28	46	43½	46	− 1⅛
vjBosM 5¼s73f	1	22	22	22	− 1
Braniff 11¼s87	56	114	113	114	+ 1
Bran 5¾s86xw	65	75¼	75¼	75¼	
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	13	112	112	112	− ⅜
BrkUnG 7⅝s97	3	103½	103½	103½	
BrkUnG 4⅞s90	25	74	74	74	+ 1¼
BrkUnG 4½s83	4	76½	76½	76½	
Bruns cv4½s81	50	90	88⅝	88⅝	− 1⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	62	88	87¼	87¼	− ¾
BudgtF 6s2010	27	64⅝	64½	64½	
Budgetlnd 6s88	52	69¾	69⅜	69⅜	− ¼
Bulova cv6s90	24	82½	82	82½	
Burl Ind 9s95	18	111½	110½	110½	− 1⅜
Burl In cv5s71	22	101	99	99½	− 1½
BurlNor 5¼s92	55	99¼	98¾	99	+ ¼
Burroughs 9s75	159	106	105⅞	105½	− ½
Burrghs 4⅜s94	1083	141	135¾	136½	− 4
CanPac 4sperp	9	53¾	53	53¾	+ 1⅛
CPac 4s perp	6	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
CaroCO 4½s90	6	68	68	68	
CarpPwLt 7⅜s	28	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	
CarTT 9½s2000	3	112	112	112	
CaroTT 5⅜s88	12	105½	101⅜	102⅞	− 3⅝
Carrier 8⅞s76	26	106¾	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
Carrier 5⅝s89	10	117½	117½	117½	− ⅜
Case 5½s90	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	
CastCke 5⅞s94	82	81½	81¼	81½	− 1½
CaterT 6⅞s92	25	97¾	97⅝	97¾	− ⅜
CaterT 5.30s92	72	82½	82¼	82½	− ⅛
CaterT 5⅝s86	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
CaterTr 5s77	72	94¼	93	93	− 1½
CavghCm 9s91	34	107	106	106	
Ceco 4.75s88	43	78¼	76½	76½	− 2
Celanese 4s90	321	69	68½	68½	− ⅛
Celanes 3½s76	51	89¾	89	89½	− ⅜
Cencolnc 5s96	154	99¾	90½	92	− 7¼
Cenco 4⅝s97	8	82¾	82¼	82¼	− ¾
Cen Ga 4s95	1	52½	52½	52½	− 2
CenHudG 5⅝78	10	96	96	96	− 1½
CenYPw 3s74	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
vICRRNJ 3¼s	22	31¼	30½	31	− ¼
CenSoya 6⅛s93	10	88¾	88⅝	88¾	+ ½
CentTel 9¼s95	21	110¾	110	110¼	− ½
CenTeleph 8s96	4	102½	103½	103½	+ 1½
CenTelUt 8.10	19	103	102½	103	− 1½
Centrn 7.85s97	5	101	101	101	
Cessna 3⅞s92	94	119	116	119	− 1
Champ 4½s84	17	89½	89½	89½	+ 1½
Chart NY 7s79	75	102½	100½	102½	
ChaseB 4⅞s93	237	110¾	106⅝	107	− 3½
ChaseCp 6⅞s96	374	114¾	112	113	− 1½
ChaseTr 7⅝s75	60	103½	103	103	− ½
ChaseTr 6⅞s76	31	121½	120	120	− 2¼
ChaseTr 6⅜s90	4	251½	251½	251½	− ½
Chelsea 5¼s93	73	69½	67	67	
Chemetrn 9s94	94	107⅛	106¾	107⅛	
ChmNY 6¼s80	45	99½	98¼	98¾	− ⅜
ChmNY 5⅞s96	143	90	86¾	87	− 1½
ChemNY 5s93	94	87¼	85⅞	85⅞	− ¾
ChesOh 4⅝s92	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	− ⅝
ChesOh 3⅞s73	7	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
ChesOh 3½s96D	2	63½	63½	63½	− ¼
ChesOh 3½s96E	11	62¾	62¾	62¾	− 1½
ChePotMd 7⅛s	34	98½	97½	97½	− 1
ChePotMd 6⅞s	5	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	+ ¼
ChePotVa 7⅛s	15	99⅝	99½	99½	
ChEIll 5s2054f	4	52½	51⅞	51⅞	
ChGW 4⅛s88f	2	23⅞	23	38	− 2
ChGW 4s88	13	45	46	48	+ 2
CMStPP 5s2055	47	16	15½	15¾	− ½
CMSP 4½s19f	23	37	35	26⅞	− 1⅜
CMSP 4s94	18	47¾	47¼	47¼	− ¼
ChNW 3s89	6	37¼	37	37	
ChiTH ref94	2	33	32	33	+ 2½
ChockF 4½s81	2	73	73	73	
ChrisCraft 6s89	70	68½	67	68½	+ 1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	9	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
Chryslr 8¾s75	131	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜	− 1½
ChrysFin 9s76	89	107½	106½	107	+ ½
ChryslrF 8.35s	74	106	104¾	134¾	
ChryF 7.70s92	25	101½	100	100	− 1½
ChryFin 7⅜s74	121	101	100½	100½	− ⅛
ChryFin 7⅛s86	168	93	92	92	− ½
ChryFin 7s79	134	100	99¾	100	
ChryOv fn5s88	1	90	90	90	
CIC Ind 7⅛s75	20	107	106½	107	+ ½
CinG&E 4¼s87	5	70¼	70¼	70¼	− 2
CinUnT 2⅞s74	10	95	95	95	+ 1½
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	45	101	100	101	+ 1
CitiesSvc 7s78	64	101⅛	101	101	
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	5	91½	91½	91½	− 2
CitiesSvc 5s86	20	86½	86½	86½	
Cities Svc 3s77	69	86¾	85½	86½	+ ⅜
CityInv 8⅞s97	34	103	103	103	− ⅜
CityInv 8¾s91	159	93½	92½	92¾	− ⅛
City Invst 8s91	66	92⅛	91¾	92¼	− ⅛
CityInv 7½s90	101	112	110	110¼	− 1⅜
CCCSLL 4½s77	15	13¼	13½	13½	− ⅛
CCCCWM 4s91	3	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
ClevElll 9s75	43	106½	105⅝	106	+ 1½
ClevElll 8⅞s	8	111⅛	111	111	− ½
ClevElll 8⅝s91	5	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
ClevElll 7⅞s90	10	100½	100½	100½	+ 1½
ClevElll 3⅜s86	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	− 4⅝
Cluett cv4¼s84	2	93⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
CMI Inv 4⅞s92	73	115	113	113	− 7
CNA Finl 8½95	43	108⅜	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
CoastStG 7⅜s91	22	101⅞	100½	100½	− 1½
CollinsR 4⅞s87	5	65	65	65	− 2
ColonStr 8s95	5	105	105	105	+ 2⅝
ColuGas 9⅞s95	29	112⅛	112	112	+ ⅞
ColumGas 9s94	5	110½	110½	110½	− ⅛
ColuGas 8⅝s95	14	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	− ¼
ColGas 8⅜s95	29	108¼	106⅞	107⅜	+ 2½
ColGas 7⅝sMar	5	100⅛	100	100	− 1
ColGas 7⅛sJun	5	103⅛	100⅜	103⅛	− 1
ColGas 7⅛Oct	83	100	99	99⅞	− ⅛
ColuGas 5⅛s85	19	85	84⅝	85	+ 1
ColumGas 5s82	31	85¾	85¼	85¼	− ⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s83	5	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ½
ColuGas 4⅝s81	29	84	83¾	84	+ ¼
ColuGas 4⅝s83	21	79⅞	79¼	79⅝	
ColuGas 3⅞s77	10	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	− ½
ColuPict 5⅝s94	36	67	65	65⅞	− ⅞
ColuPict 4⅝s87	64	63⅝	62	63	− ¾
Colu SOE 7s79	2	100½	100½	100½	− 1½
ColSOE 4⅞s87	10	73	72	72	
ComlCr 7⅝s78	10	104¾	104	104¾	+ 1⅛
ComlCr 7⅜s92	37	101½	100⅜	100⅞	− 1¼
ComlCr 7s79	79	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	110	101	99⅝	99⅝	
ComlCr 6⅝s79	50	100¼	100	100	− ½
ComlSol 4⅝s91	37	62½	62	62	
ComEd 8⅝s75	56	105	104	104	− 1
CommEd 8s73	120	104¾	101⅜	101⅜	− 1⅜
ComEd 7⅝s76	15	103⅛	103	103	
CommEd 3s77	31	85¾	85	85⅝	− ⅝
ComOil 4¼s92	107	62	61¾	62	+ ¼
ComptrScl 6s94	175	50	48⅝	50	
Comn Mtg 6⅛s	28	115	107⅞	115	+ 7⅝
ConnGMtg 6s96	133	84	82½	83½	− 1½
ConEd 9⅝s2000	125	114⅝	113	113	− ½
ConEd 7.9s01	193	102¼	102¼	102¼	− ½
ConEd 7.90s02	91	103¼	102	103	
ConEdls 5s87	23	77	74⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
ConEdls 5s90	51	73¾	73⅛	73¾	
ConEdls 4⅞s91	1	70	70	70	− 1
ConEdls 4⅝s93	29	68	67	68	
ConEdls 4⅝s91	3	69	69	69	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	48	67⅛	66	66	− ⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	25	65	65	65	
ConEdls 4⅜s86	5	70	69	70	+ ½
ConEdls 4s88	40	65⅝	66¼	66¼	− ¼
ConEdls 3⅝s86	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
ConEdls 3½s83	56	71¾	70¾	71¼	− 1⅛
ConEdls 3⅜s82	19	72	71¾	71¾	− ¼
ConEdls 3⅜s84	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
ConEdls 3⅜s85	30	65⅝	65½	65⅝	+ ½
ConEdls 3¼s86	28	73¼	73¼	73¼	
ConEdls 3s79	3	79½	79½	79½	
ConEdls 3s81	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
ConEdls 2¾s82	9	69	69	69	− ½
ConEdls 2⅝s77	5	84½	84⅛	84⅛	− ⅛
CGEBal 2⅞s81	8	72½	72½	72½	
ConNGas 9s95	66	112⅛	111	111	− ⅛
ConNG 8⅝s96	5	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
ConNG 7⅝s94	33	103	102	103	
ConNG 6⅝s92	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	− 1½
ConNGas 5s85	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
ConNG 4⅞s87	9	75	75	75	+ ⅜
ConNG 4⅝s83	15	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ½
ConNG 4⅝s84	7	75¾	75¾	75¾	
ConNG 4⅝s88	15	74½	74½	74½	+ ¾
ConNG 3¼s76	8	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	− ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConPw 8⅝s76	21	107	105¾	105¾	− 1¼
ConsP 8⅞s2000	8	110⅝	110½	110½	− ⅛
ConPw 7⅝s99	40	103	102½	102½	− ½
ConsP 7½s2001	7	101	100	100	− 1⅜
ConP 7½s02Jun	64	102	100½	100½	− ½
ConP 7½s02Oct	132	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	− ¾
ConPw 6⅝s98	30	95¼	93⅝	93⅝	− 2½
ConPw 6⅛s98	5	93	92½	93	+ 1⅛
ConPw 5⅝s96	41	84	83	83⅝	− ⅝
ConPw 4⅝s91	5	73	73	73	− ½
ConPw 4½s88	8	73½	73½	73½	− ½
ConPw 2⅞s75	70	91¼	91¼	91¼	
ContAirl 3½s92	226	61	59	59	− 2
ContCan 5½s85	5	83½	83½	83½	
ContllCp 6⅝79	76	99	98	99½	+ ½
Cont Invst 9s90	309	120	118½	119	+ ½
ContMtg 6¼s90	110	80½	79	80	− ½
ContOil 4½s91	39	76	75½	76	+ ¼
ContOil 3s84	3	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	− ½
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	80	106⅛	106¼	106¼	− ½
ContDat 5½s87	51	81½	80¼	81	+ ¾
CoopLab 7½s91	24	155	150	150	− 6
Coop Lab 4½s92	85	100½	99½	99½	− 1
CopwStl cv5s79	53	108	105⅞	108	+ 1
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	9	86½	86½	86½	− ¼
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	13	80	80	80	
CousinM 6.50s	147	87	85⅝	85½	+ ½
Crane Co 7s93	2	84½	83½	84½	+ ½
Crane Co 7s94	118	85¾	83½	84⅝	+ ⅜
Crans. cv5s93	48	93½	92⅞	93¼	+ 1¼
CredFin 9⅝s75	5	106	106	106	− ⅛
CreditFin 8s92	18	103½	102½	102½	− 1
CrockNat 5⅝96	68	93¼	91	91	− 2
CrwnCk 4⅝88	5	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
CrwnZell 8⅞s	25	111½	111½	111½	− 1
Crucible 6⅝s92	30	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
Dana 7.32s96	4	100	98	98	− 2
DanaCp 6s97	20	87½	87	87	− ⅛
Dart In 7⅜s96	5	99	98½	99	
Dart In 4¾s97	65	118⅝	116	116	− 2⅝
Dayco 6⅛s95	69	92¾	92	92	− ¼
DaycoCp 6s94	15	79⅝	79	79½	+ ½
DaytPL 2⅞s75	3	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	25	79¼	79	79	− ½
vIDLW 4⅝s85f	11	8	8	8	− ⅝
vIDLW 4s-6s42f	2	6½	6½	6½	
DelmPL 6⅞s97	5	87	87	87	− 3
DelMont 5¼s94	120	79½	78	79	− ½
D&RG 4½s2018	10	60½	60½	60½	
Det Edis 9.15s	20	113	112½	113	
Det Edis 9s99	33	111½	111	111	− 1⅛
Det Edis 7⅝s	15	100¾	100	100	
DetEd 6.40s98	17	89⅝	88½	88½	− 1⅜
DetEdls 6s96	28	85¾	85	85	− 1⅜
DetEd 3⅝s76	15	89	89	89	− ⅜
DetEd 3¼s80	3	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Dial Fin 8¼s89	2	102½	102½	102½	+
DiaShrk 7⅝s94	5	160	100	100	
DiGlorg 5⅝93	42	90	89¼	89¼	− 1½
Dillngh 5⅜s94	70	67½	67½	67½	− 2
Diverln 9⅞s91	46	81	80½	80½	− ½
Diver In 5⅞s93	27	51	49	49	− 2
Doug Alrc 5s78	2	93½	93½	93½	
Dow 8.90s2000	66	112¾	111	111	− 1½
Dow Ch 8.875s	13	111¼	111	111	− ¾
DowCh 7.75s99	30	103¼	103¼	103¼	
DowCh 7.40s82	4	101½	101½	101½	
DowCh 6.75s98	30	94⅞	93½	93½	− 1½
DowCh 4.35s88	5	74½	74½	74	− ½
DPF Inc 5s87	86	57	56	56⅞	− ½
Dresser 9⅞s95	23	114½	114	114	+ 1
DukeP 7⅝s2002	20	103¼	102	102	− 1½
DukeP 7⅛s2002	92	99¼	98⅞	99	
DukeP 6.85s78	57	100¾	100	100	− ¾
Duplan 5½s94	90	67¼	66	66	− 2
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	10	110	110	110	
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	74	105	103¾	103¾	− ⅝
DuqsnLt 5s2010	1	70	70	70	− 1½
DuqsnLt 4¾s89	10	71¾	71	71¾	+ 2¼
DuqsnLt 3¼s82	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	12	84½	84½	84½	
DuqsnLt 2⅝s80	30	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ 3
DuqsnLt 2⅝s79	4	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
EastAirL 5s92	287	67	65½	65⅞	− 1½
EastAirL 4⅜s93	213	80½	77½	78	− 3½
Eaton 7.65s96	4	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Echlin 5¼s91	10	155	149	149	− 5
EckerdJ 4⅝s88	16	325	323	325	− 6½
EG&G 3½s87	9	61¼	61¼	61¼	− ½
ElPasoNG 8⅞s	299	119½	115	115	− 5
ElPasoNG 6s93	329	100	99	99	− 1
EngIhdM 5⅜97	86	100	97½	97½	− 2½
EquityF 9⅝s90	67	106	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅛
EquitFd 5½s91	110	106½	103	103	− 3
vjErie 5s2020f	12	4⅛	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
vjErie 5s20f ra	1	4	4	4	
vjErie 4½s15f	40	26¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
vjErie 4½s95f	83	9½	9	9	− ⅛
vjErie 3½s2000f	50	8½	8½	8½	− ¼
EssexInt 9¼75	29	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	− ⅛
Essex Int 5⅜96	295	109	107¼	107¼	+ ⅜
Esterine 6⅝s95	74	71¼	69⅞	71¼	+ 1
EvansP 6¼s94	234	117	116	116	− 1
Extendcre 6s89	13	83	82	82	− 1
Exxon 6⅝s98	191	94	93¼	93⅝	− ⅛
Fair Ind 4⅝s92	162	63⅝	60	60	− 3
FalcnbM 8.85s	37	107⅝	107	107	
FamFin 9½s89	46	110	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
FarahMfg 5s94	45	65	64½	64½	− ½
Fedders 5s96	100	85½	84	85	+ 1
FedNMtg 4⅞s96	2511	98¼	94⅛	95⅝	− 1⅜
FedPac 5½s87	46	97	95	95	− 1¾
FedPap 7.85s97	1	94	94	94	− 5
FedDSr 2⅞s	16	101½	101½	101½	
FarroCp 5⅝s92	3	81¼	81⅝	81⅛	+ ½
Fibrbd 4⅝s73	71	75	74	74	− ½
FstBkSys 6⅝79	20	100	100	100	
FstChlCp 6⅝80	120	103	99⅞	99⅞	− ¾
FstChlCp 6.80s	18	97½	97½	97½	
FstComBk 7⅛	18	100	99½	99½	− ½
FstMt 9s75-78	15	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
FstMtge 8¼s77	129	105	103¼	103¼	− ⅛
FstMtge 6⅝s85	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	− 3⅞
FstNOr 7⅞s78	3	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
FstNBos 6⅞79	26	99¾	99¼	99¼	− ⅛
FstNCCp 6⅞79	48	99⅞	99¾	99¾	− ⅛
FstNCCp 6⅛80	117	99¼	99	99	− ¾
FsINStBn 7.20s	22	101	100½	100½	− ½
FstUnRIE 7s1	44	94½	94¼	94½	+ 1¾
FstWisc 8⅛s95	25	105½	106	106½	+ ½
FstWisNB 6.80	30	100	99¼	100	+ ¾
FischbM 4⅞97	50	127	125½	125½	− 1½
FishrFd 6½s94	70	90	88½	88⅝	− ½
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	69	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
FlyTigr 6.60s83	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	
FMC cv4¼s92	227	71⅛	69⅞	69⅞	− 2½
FoodFair 8⅞96	11	103⅞	102	102	− 1½
FoodFair 4s79	3	78½	78½	78½	− 2
Ford Mt 8¼s74	224	102 5-16	101	101⅛	− ⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s53	65	107	106	106¼	− ⅛
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	15	103½	102⅛	102⅛	− 1
FordMt 6⅞s79	85	99⅞	97½	99⅛	− ½
FordC 8⅞sApr	15	110½	110⅛	110½	+ ⅛
FordCr 8⅛sNov	15	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
FordCrd 8⅝s75	99	105	104⅛	104¼	− ⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s91	157	108	107	107⅞	− ⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s76	43	107	105½	107	+ 1⅜
FordCrd 7⅝s91	65	101½	100¾	100¾	− ¼
FordCrd 6⅞s78	94	100¼	99¾	100½	− ½
FordCrd 4⅞s88	455	110	108⅛	107⅜	− 3⅜
FordCrd 4½s96	171	99¾	97	98	− 1¼
ForeDal 5½s80	3	112½	112½	112½	
ForMcKes 6s94	85	92½	90¼	90¼	− 1¾
Fruehauf 6s87	16	84½	84½	84½	− ⅝
Frueht 5½s94	76	87	84¼	85	− 1⅞
FruehFin 8.75s	47	104½	103½	103½	− 1
FruehFin 7.60s	35	101½	101½	101½	
FruehFin 7.50s	34	101¾	101½	101½	
Fuqualnd 7s88	100	84	83⅜	83	− ½
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	292	48¼	48¼	48½	
GAC PCr 12s75	256	105	104	104	− ¾
GAC PCr 11s77	313	103⅝	102½	102⅝	− 1⅛
GAC Fin 10¼s	450	109½	108⅞	109	− ¾
GAC Fin 8¼s74	41	102	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
GenCig 5½s87	7	74¾	73⅞	74½	+ ½
GenElec 7½s96	57	104½	103½	103½	− 1
GenElec 6¼s79	96	99¾	98½	99¼	+ ⅜
GenEl 5.30s92	74	83¾	82⅝	83	− ⅛
GenElec 3½s76	101	91½	91	91	− ½
GnElCr 8½s76	23	106½	104⅝	104½	− 2
GnElCr 7⅞s78	45	102¼	102	102	
GenElCre 7s80	6	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	− ¾
GenElCr 7s79	47	10.⅜	100⅜	100⅞	+ ⅜
GenFds 8⅞s90	153	112¾	111	111	− 1
GenFds 8⅝s75	25	105	104⅝	104⅝	− ½
GenHost 6s90f	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
GenInst cv5s92	134	69	65½	66⅞	− 1⅛
GenInst 4½s85	43	104	102½	102½	+ ½
GenMill 8⅞s95	14	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
GMotAc 8⅝s77	71	108½	107¾	108½	− ⅜
GnMotAcc 8s93	84	106	104½	104⅞	− 1¼
GMotAc 7⅝s94	75	104	103	103	− ½
GMotAc 7¼s95	308	99½	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅛
GMot Ac7¼s90	84	99⅝	98¾	99	− ½
GMotAc 7⅛s92	302	98	97½	97⅝	− ⅛
GMotAc 6¼s88	136	91⅜	90⅝	90⅞	− ¼
GnMotAcc 5s77	115	94½	93⅝	93⅝	− ¼
GnMotAcc 5s80	117	89¼	88¼	88⅛	− ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s81	35	88	87⅝	88	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	48	79	78⅞	78⅝	+ ¼
GMotAc 4⅝s82	58	83½	82¾	82¾	− ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low
GMotAc 4⅝s83	9	82	82
GMotAc 4⅝s84	10	78¾	78
GMotAc 4½s85	33	78⅝	77¾
GnMotAcc 4s79	51	86	85¾
GMotAc 3⅝s75	97	93¾	92⅝
GMotCp 3¼s79	32	84	81⅞
GenPCem 7.80	45	101	101
GenPU 10⅝s74	55	105⅛	104⅝
GenPU 10¼s80	164	114	112⅞
GTCal 9⅝s2000	37	114¼	113⅝
GTCal 8⅞s96	0	109⅛	107½
GenT El 9⅝s95	9	117¼	116
GenT El 8⅝s76	43	105⅝	104⅝
GenT El 6¼s91	86	88	87⅛
GenTelEl 6¼s96	149	102¼	101
GenTelEl 5s92	232	78¾	78
GenTel cv4s9	99	71⅛	70
GWstwk 8⅞s96	18	104	104
Genesco 9¼s76	7	106	106
GaPac 5⅝s94	204	103	100½
GaPac 5⅛s96	334	84⅛	83½
GaPow 8⅞s2030	103	110⅛	109
GaPow 8⅝s2001	20	104⅝	104
GaPow 7⅝s2031	8	102	101
GaPow 7½s2002	152	100⅛	99⅞
GaPow 7⅝s2001	14	100	99¾
GidLew 4⅝s87	16	69¾	68
GilbFix 4.75s97	185	107	102½
Goodrch 8⅛s94	1	104	104
Goodrch 7s97	26	91⅞	91⅛
Goodrch 4⅝s85	3	77¾	77¾
Goodyear 8.60s	7	109⅛	109¼
Goodyear 7.35s	29	100	99¾
GordonJly 5s88	70	96	95⅝
Gould 9¼s95	14	110	110
Grace cv6½s96	110	103¼	102
Grace cv4¼s90	95	68¼	68
Granite 4⅝s94	91	75	73½
Grant 4⅝s96	79	75	73¾
GtNNek 4⅝s81	23	99⅝	99
GtNoRy 4½s76	11	92½	92⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	7	56⅛	56
GtNRy 2⅞s82	13	68⅞	68⅜
GtWstUnit 6s87	16	68½	66
GrGiant 4⅝s92	90	72	71
Greyhd 6⅞s90	197	103½	101
Grolier 9⅝s91	14	112	112
Grolier 4⅝s87	27	65	63¾
Grum cv4⅝s92	124	46	45
GuardMt 7⅛79	20	100⅝	100⅝
GulfLfH 5½s91	343	114	105½
GulfMO 5s15A	3	58	58
GulfMO 5s56f	16	54¼	54
GulfMO 4s44B	16	46	45½
GulfOil 8½s95	10	111⅞	111⅞
GlfResC 6¼s91	92	80¼	79
GulfWtlnd 6s88	194	83	79
Glf&Wn 5⅝s93	228	79	75¼
Glf&Wn 5¼s87	92	95½	91
GlfWst 5¼s87A	18	92	92
HackWat 2⅞s76	1	88¼	88½
Hallibrt 7.95s95	6	103⅝	103⅝
Halliburtn 4s97	246	129	126
HamPap 5s74	45	72¾	72
HartSMx 8⅞s	2	105½	105
HawaiiEl 9s74	1	103½	103½
HawEl 9s2000	35	109⅝	109⅛
HellerW 9½s89	5	111	111
HellerW 9⅝s91	5	107⅛	107
HelmrchP 5s87	177	195	178½
Heublein 4⅝97	253	99	94½
HillsSpk 5¼s88	60	62½	58
HiltnHot 5½s95	99	87	84⅝
HoernrWa 5s94	65	113½	110½
Holidinn 9½xw	15	113½	112
Honeywell 4s76	4	91⅞	91⅛
HonywFin 7s78	3	102	101⅝
HookCh 4⅝s91	15	73½	73½
Host Int 5¼s94	129	83½	80
HouseFin 9s76	19	107½	106⅝
HousFin 8⅝s75	164	105	103¾
HouseFin 5s82	17	86½	86⅛
HousFin 4⅝s81	8	86½	36⅛
HousFin 4⅝s77	33	92	91⅝
HousFin 4⅞s87	28	75¼	73⅞
HouseFin 4s78	10	87⅛	87⅛
HoustLP 5⅞85	55	113½	111½
Howmet 4½s92	37	61⅛	60
IllBell 7⅝s2006	89	103⅝	102⅝
Ill BellT 2⅝s78	11	84	83⅝
IlCen 3⅝s74C	3	93⅝	93⅝
Ill Pow 7.60s	5	101	100⅝
IndHead 5½s93	99	86⅛	85⅛
IndBellT 8⅛s	14	107⅞	107
IndMich 8s74	18	102⅜	101⅛
IndstNtl 8¼s96	20	105½	105⅝
InlancSt 8⅝s95	10	105⅛	104⅝
InlandSt 3⅛s81	12	75	75⅝
Infrlak 8.80s96	10	106½	106
IntHar 4.80s91	1	72⅝	72⅝
IntHarv 4⅝s88	12	74	73⅞
IntHarC 8⅝s75	32	105	104
IntHarC 8⅞s95	5	101	101
IntHarCr 7s77	8	101¼	100⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s79	5	87½	87½
IntMin cv4s91	89	69⅝	69
IntNick 6.85s93	11	95	94
Int Pap 4⅝s96	15	113⅛	113⅛
IntStlv cv5s93	21	72¾	72½
IntTT 8.30s75	14	104	103⅛
IntTT 4.90s87	2	77½	77¼
Infe-Str cv4s92	96	45	44¼
IocoHosp 5¼s89	45	69¼	67¼
ITT Thp 8.15s	2	101⅛	101⅛
JerC PL 2⅞s76	3	88⅛	88⅛
JimWalt 5¼s91	64	90	87½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	21	111	110
JoneLau 6⅞s94	19	79⅝	78⅛
KaneMil 9½s93	37	102½	101⅛
KenIPw 7⅛s80	87	101⅛	100⅛
KeystStl 7⅝s93	64	90	89
KimbCl 5⅞s91	6	83⅛	83⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s92	6	85⅛	85⅛
Kirsch 6s95	44	118	102¼
KresgeSS 5s95	268	273	232⅝
Kroger 8⅞s75	14	104⅛	
vjLSMS 3⅝s97f	2	16⅛	
vjLSM 3⅝s97r	1	13⅝	
LarwnMt 6⅞s82	10	92⅛	
LeascoF 8½s92	1	105	
vjLVHT 5s84f	9	18⅝	
vjLehVa 4⅝s74f	5	7⅝	
vjLehV 5sC03f	1	3	
vjLehV 5sF03f	1	3	
vjLhV 4½sS03f	1	4⅛	
vjLeV 4½sE03f	1	3¼	
vjLehV 4sA03f	2	4⅛	
vjLehG 4sD03f	3	4⅛	
LibMcNL 5s89	15	64⅜	64⅝
LiggMyer 6s92	35	88¼	87
LincFlBk 8⅛s96	25	106½	106¼
Litton 8⅝s75	215	123¾	102⅝
Litton cv3½s87	63	55¾	54
Lockhd 4¼s76	25	85	84⅝
Lockh cv4¼s92	271	42¾	41⅝
Loews 6⅞s93	337	86½	85⅛
LoneNeF 5⅞9T	146	107	104⅛
Lone SG 9⅝s95	44	115⅝	114⅝
LoneStn 5⅛s93	132	100⅜	99
LongILt 8⅛s75	15	103⅝	103⅝
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	2	82	82
LouNsh 4⅞s87	7	71⅜	71⅜
Lowenst 8⅞s96	5	102½	102½
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	24	87⅛	87⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	838	53⅛	52
LuckyStr 8⅛s96	5	105	105
LuckyStr 5s93	12	160	159
LykY 7½s94old	463	79	78
Lyk 7½s94new	53	79	78⅜
MackF 9⅝s91	25	110⅝	110⅝
MackF 9⅝s90	45	110	109⅝
MackF 8⅝s77	10	103¾	103¾
MackT 5⅛s81	11	84	83⅝
Macke 4⅞s92	4	81	81
Macmilln 4s92	391	65⅛	64⅛
MacyCr 7⅜s77	34	101¾	100⅝
Macy cv5s92	14	125⅛	121
Macy cv4¼s90		141	141
MadSqG 6⅛s87	25	78	74⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	8	66½	66
MeYnkP 8⅛s	20	108	108
MAPCO 11s75	46	109⅛	108
MaraOil 4⅝s87	5	75	75
Marcor 6⅛s88	386	88	86⅛
Marcor 5s96	98	83½	80⅛
MartMar 6s94	46	87	85⅝
MarMAl 9⅝s96	5	108	108
MdCup 5¼s94	34	92½	90⅝
MassMu 6⅞s90	1	129	129
MassMu 6¼s91	56	89½	87⅛
MayDSt 3⅛78	6	84⅛	84⅛
MayDStCr 9s89	9	107⅝	107⅛
MayDCr 8⅞s76	45	106⅛	105⅛
MayerOs 7.85s	7	101½	101½
McCror 10⅝s85	54	108	107
McCror 7⅝s97	88	81⅛	81⅛
McCror 7½s94	88	81½	79⅛
McCro 7½s94n	44	82½	81⅛
McCror 6½s92	5	95	95
McCror 5½s76	24	92	91
McCrory 5s81	16	77	76½
McDerm 4⅝s97	189	115	112½
McDonD 4⅝s91	185	103	102
McGHill 3⅞s92	7	66⅞	66
MeadCp 8⅝s95	3	104	103⅝
Medusa 5⅝s88	5	103⅝	103⅝
MelvSho 4⅝s96	55	110	109⅛
Memorx 5¼s90	209	45⅝	45
MGM 9s92	154	105½	104
MGM 5s93	70	45⅝	45
MGIC 4⅝s92	64	136	134
MichB 7⅝s2011	19	104	103⅝
MichBT 7s2012	133	95½	95⅛
MichBT 6⅛s78	155	98⅝	98⅝

(Continued on page 10, C

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FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1973

Eurobonds

The New Monetary Problems May Have Mid-Term Impact

By William Ellington

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—urrent monetary problems appear to have had only a mild npact on the Eurobond market, ut some analysts believe the diverse effects will be greater ver the medium-term.

Although the 10-year-old market has survived other monetary rises, the present upset may npair confidence in the dollar or some time.

If the Swiss franc keeps floatig, Swiss portfolio managers may ecome reluctant to increase their oldings of Eurodollar bonds, nd ultimately other countries ould follow the examples of rance, Belgium and Italy in reating a two-tier foreign exhange market that would add o the hazards of investing in oreign securities like Eurobonds.

While it may be too early to nake accurate predictions about he medium-term impact of the urrency upset, some elements eem probable. Though the present crisis could easily blow over, new ones are likely to occur and he dollar is likely to remain suspect for some time.

For instance, if Japan should revalue the yen, speculative currency positions might be liquidated in Tokyo, putting pressure on the dollar again as funds flow back to Europe.

Accordingly, some European investment bankers are predicting that the coupon rates for Eurodollar bonds will have to carry a "devaluation premium," to compensate investors for the foreign exchange risk of another possible currency alignment. By the same token, Eurobonds denominated in continental currencies like deutsche marks may again find favor.

But of particular importance to the Eurobond market will be the attitude of Swiss portfolio managers, who probably manage more than $10 billion of Eurobond assets and place between a third and half of the new Eurobond issues.

Some Swiss foreign exchange experts believe the Swiss franc will float for a long time, despite predictions by Swiss authorities to the contrary. During the week, the franc floated between a 3 percent and 5 percent premium above its suspended central rate, indicating that market forces would not be sufficient to bring the rate back to within its Smithsonian trading limits.

One Swiss banker pointed out that although banks are required to balance their foreign exchange assets and liabilities daily starting next week, banks apparently had a net asset position in dollars so the new requirement will not force them to buy dollars.

And while a negative interest rate is charged on non-resident Swiss franc deposits, there are many ways of avoiding this regulation, the banker said.

Assuming that the franc keeps floating, Swiss portfolio managers may become reluctant to increase their holdings of dollar securities as portfolio performance is measured in terms of Swiss francs.

Some Swiss bankers also say there is a possibility that Switzerland will ultimately impose a two-tier foreign exchange market.

From the point of view of the investor, a two-tier foreign exchange market would presumably require an assessment of the foreign exchange risk of two floating currencies as well as the risk of the investment itself. This situation already occurs, for example, when an Italian investor buys a French-franc Eurobond. But if other two-tier markets are created, it may become difficult for the international market to operate effectively because of the increased risk for investors, some analysts contend.

In the short-term, the outlook seems clear enough. Straight Eurodollar bond prices will probably continue under mild downward pressure for a while longer. But some of the pressure already may be over. During the week, the Bondtrade index for long-term straight Eurodollar bonds declined to 97.34 late Friday from 97.83 late Friday the previous week.

Much of the selling appeared to have originated from Italy, where investors were liquidating dollar securities to take advantage of the foreign exchange

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Jan. 20	Prior Week	1972
Commodity index....	134.9	133.4	111.1
*Currency in circ....	$65,496,000	$66,031,000	$60,225,000
*Total Loans	$94,146,000	$94,026,000	$84,669,000
Steel prod (tons)....	2,810,000	2,736,000	2,220,000
Auto production.....	206,029	215,073	183,341
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,367,000	9,398,000	9,291,000
Freight car loadings..	516,062	469,627	462,959
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	35,360,000	38,111,000	33,037,000
Business failures	229	161	203

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Dec.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	82,612,000	82,531,000	80,098,000
Unemployed	4,525,000	4,506,000	5,127,000
Industrial production.	119.3	118.4	108.1
*Personal income....	$983,400,000	$975,700,000	$890,400,000
*Money supply	$246,800,000	$243,600,000	$228,200,000
	Nov.	Prior Month	1971
Consmr's Price Index.	127.3	126.9	123.1
Constructn Contracts.	177	171	155
*Mfrs. inventories....	$106,520,000	$106,008,000	$101,899,000
*Exports	$4,463,700	$4,364,000	$3,160,300
*Imports	$5,027,900	$4,779,000	$3,378,700

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stocks Sag as Investors Respond to Fears of Speed-up in U.S. Inflation Rate

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—One long-standing pressure point on the economic scene was finally removed last week with the signing of the cease-fire agreement in the Vietnam war, but others were becoming tighter and more irritating in the business and investment worlds.

The dramatic action of the financial markets, as it became apparent that the elusive peace was indeed being achieved, may have been quite instructive. Instead of celebrating the termination of a protracted, costly, dispiriting and divisive war, the financial markets continued to wallow in their recently depressed state, distracted by problems of the economy related to Phase 3 of the stabilization effort.

As they have so often reacted to momentous developments in the past, the financial markets virtually shrugged off the big news event and marched to other drums. Apparently the end of the war had been so well anticipated for so long that its demise had been thoroughly discounted beforehand.

Moreover, the economic impact of the war's conclusion is now virtually nil in the nation's trillion-dollar economy, though the absence of the war might ultimately provide a psychological lift for the markets and business when some of the other major uncertainties clouding the atmosphere are clarified.

Perhaps some of those problems will loom less ominously in the weeks ahead after the federal budget for fiscal 1974 is issued, the course of monetary policy is more clearly discerned and the administration's strategy in managing Phase 3 becomes more obvious.

Worries over the danger of increased inflation, tighter credit, higher interest rates and international economic relations have obscured some very positive and salutary elements in the economic picture—the Vietnam cease-fire, the vigor of the economic expansion and the excellent character of fourth-quarter corporate profits.

The upbeat economic news last week was highlighted by the profit picture. The first 390 corporate earnings reports tabulated showed aggregate net income of $2.18 billion, up a fat 19 percent from the combined results for the same period in 1971. The metal, chemical, oil and airline industries all made strong showings, as did such giants as General Eelectric and American Telephone and Telegraph.

Also encouraging were indications that the auto and steel industries, two important cogs in the economy, were off to a fast start in 1973. Auto sales were up more than 15 percent in the first 10 days of January from their 1972 level, while steel production increased for the third straight week, putting this year's output about 24 percent ahead of the 1972 pace so far.

With the negative factors dominating at the moment, the stock and bond markets overlooked the good news last week and declined fairly sharply, while the dollar weakened in the foreign-exchange markets. The government's report that the United States had run a record trade deficit of almost $6.5 billion, triple the 1971 deficit, was another dampening influence. It was partly the reason for the Federal Reserve's sale of West German marks last week to help support the dollar. The foreign-exchange markets were somewhat turbulent after the deficit announcement, the establishment of a two-tier market for the Italian lira and the floating of the Swiss franc.

Investor worry about the possibility of a speedup in the inflation rate was evident on the stock exchanges.

The Dow Jones industrial average wound up its second week of a decline that was sent into motion by Phase 3. The Dow plunged 22.65 points last week to end at 1,003.54. In the previous week, it had dropped 13.17 points.

On Jan. 11, just as the initial misgivings of investors began to crystallize, the blue-chip average posted a record closing high at 1,051.70.

Concern over the monetary front and the huge American trade deficit for 1972 also began to exert pressures by the middle of last week. On Wednesday, the Dow plummeted 14.07 points to register its largest decline in nearly 18 months. Ironically, this plunge came in the first market session following President Nixon's announcement of the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Despite the announcement of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, stock prices in the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange ended lower last week in easier trading.

Turnover was affected by the abbreviated trading week since both markets were closed on Thursday in observance of the day of mourning for former President Johnson.

Although Wall Street welcomed the Vietnam cease-fire, it had been essentially discounted as a further bullish market factor.

The NASDAQ industrial index in the Counter market finished on Friday at 128.35, down 4.36 from the previous Friday.

The exchange's price index ended the week at 25.94, off 0.37 from the close of the preceding week.

Brokers attributed the weaker tone of the market last week partly to profit-taking and to increasing investor concern over the economy.

Turnover on the Amex dropped to 15.48 million shares from 18.88 million the week before.

Volume leader on the Amex was the new warrants of National General Corp., which rose 7/8 to 6 1/4 on a turnover of 675,500 shares. American Financial Corp. said it would make a tender offer for the warrants.

Among the losers last week, Pittsburgh Des Moines Steel dropped 5 1/2 to 47 7/8; Hillenbrand Industries 4 1/4 to 59 1/2; Syntex 3 7/8 to 73 1/4; Codesco 3 3/4 to 9 7/8 and Den-Tal-Ez 3 1/8 to 53 1/8.

In the Counter market, Bally Manufacturing, which makes coin-operated amusement equipment, tumbled 6 points to 54 1/2. The company said it knew of no reason for the drop in the stock.

Among other weaker Counter issues last week, Hughes Tool, a recent high-flyer, dropped 2 to 44 1/4 and American Express was off 1 1/2 to 64 7/8.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials givingthe high,low and lastbid prices for the week with the netchange from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc.,a re not actual transactions butar representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

e: Declared or paid in the preceding 12 months.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin Co	15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
ACMAT Corp	93	19½	18	18½	— ¾
AFCOA	51	5	4½	4¾	
AID Inc.	69	6	6	6	
AITSInc	304	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅝
APS Inc	85	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+ ⅞
ASG Indust	56	11⅛	10¼	10½	— ¾
Accelerator Inc	102	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
AcmeGen .11h	30	13¼	12½	12½	—1
AcushnetCo .50	51	30½	28⅝	28¾	—1¼
Addmaster .12a	144	6¼	6	6	
Addisn Wesly .20	71	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Advance Ross	54	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Advanced Mem	599	23¼	21¼	22¼	+ ⅞
AdvancdMicr De	406	15¼	13⅝	14	—1½
Advanced Sys	42	3¾	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
After Six	76	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅞
Agnico Eagl Min	415	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
AlanthusCorp	28	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Albany Intl .52	346	24½	22⅜	23¼	—1¼
Alberts Inc .24	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
AlexAlex .36a	552	28¼	23½	23¾	—4½
AlexBaldwin .68	330	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ⅜
Algorex Data	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Allco Land Dev	124	19¾	18	18	—1⅜
Alleghy Bev s	229	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Allergan Pharm	96	41	37	40¼	+1⅜
Allied Leisure	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Alld Teleph .24	49	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
AlldVanLine B	29	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
AllynBacon .27a	62	7¾	6½	6½	—1¼
Alodex Corp	74	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Alpex Computer	226	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅝
Amarex Inc	76	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Amcourt System	167	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
AmApprais .42a	144	20	18	20	+2
Am Arts&Crafts	54	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
Am Beef Packer	71	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Bioculture	31	2	2	2	
Am Biomedical	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
AmConHom .05e	28	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
AmElec Labs	44	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Express .48	3928	69⅞	63⅞	64⅞	—4⅝
AmExp cv pf1.50	567	209¾	191	195	—13½
AmFiltrona .40	89	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	575	19½	18	18	—1⅛
Am Furnit .28	119	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Am Garden Pd	88	23¼	22	22	—1¼
Am Greeting .36	650	69⅞	68½	68⅝	— ¾
AmLaFranc .02e	172	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
Am Marine Ltd	39	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
Am Micro Sys	148	16⅛	15½	16	— ⅜
Am Nuclear	154	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
AmPesiCol Bot	106	15½	15	15	— ⅛
AmQuasar Petro	157	16⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
Am Telecomm	173	22¼	19½	19⅞	—2⅛
Am Telev&Com	279	35¾	32	33¼	—2½
AmUrban Devel	69	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AmWeldMf 1.03e	51	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
Ammest Inc	445	17⅞	13¼	14⅞	—3
Amterre Devel	83	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Anadite Inc	171	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Analog Devices	151	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
Anaren Micrwve	75	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
AndersnGrnd .12	8	5½	5½	5½	
Anderson Jacobs	93	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
AnheusrBus .60a	3596	54½	51	51¼	—3¼
Anixter Bros	121	6½	6⅛	6½	
Anken Ind	58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Apache Explortn	42	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Applebaum Fd	38	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Appld Material	54	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	—1
April Ind	91	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
ArchonPure Pd	138	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Arden Mayfair	104	3⅞	3⅝	3½	+ ¼
Argo Petroleum	65	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
Arien Prop 1.63e	151	16½	16	16	— ½
Armac Enterp	328	20⅝	19	20⅝	+1⅞
Armin Pol Film	222	20⅞	18⅝	19⅝	—4⅜
Arpeja Calif	163	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
Arrow Automot	37	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
ArrowHartH 1	41	23⅛	22¼	22⅜	—1¼
Artco Bell .15e	26	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
Artex Hobb .09e	113	13¼	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅜
Arvida Corp	105	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
AssoCoiaBttg .27	669	35	32¼	32¾	—2¼
AsdTrkLinA .51r	37	11¼	11	11	— ¼
AtlanGasLt 1.04	178	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
Atlantic Ind	264	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
Atlantic Cont Sy	58	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
AtlanPepsi Bttg	49	26	24⅝	24⅞	—1¼
Atlas Hotels .05e	41	7½	7	7	— ½
Atwood Oceanics	479	25⅝	21½	22	—3½
AtwoodOcean un	390	28¼	24⅝	25¼	—2⅝
Autex Inc	70	19½	19¼	19½	
Autotrain Cp	187	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅜
Aviek Corp	60	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
BCC Inc	241	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
BT MtgInv 77 wt	133	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Baird War 1.77e	174	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
Baird Atomics	58	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Baker Bros Inc	135	21¼	18¼	19	—2¼
BakerFent .60a	67	39½	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
Baldwin&Lyons	479	25½	23⅝	25½	+1½
Ball Corp .25e	54	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	
Bally Mfg .02e	1957	60	49	54½	—5½
Baltek Corp	113	14	13	13⅝	
BankBldEq .68	72	23½	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
BankamRlt 2.02e	383	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
Barco of Cal	81	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
Barnes HindePh	210	40⅞	35	35	—6
BarnettMtg .80wt	187	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
BarnettWins .55e	175	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
Barnett Wkst un	254	25⅛	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Baskin Robbins	60	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	—1
BassFinl Corp	119	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
BassettFurn .80a	169	42½	36	39½	—2¾
Bayless Mkts .60	55	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Bayly Corp .40	19	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
BeaconPhoto Sv	289	15½	10½	10½	—5
BeehiveMedic El	55	7⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ½
Beeline Fash .30	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Bekins Co .42	96	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
Bentley Labs	598	33¼	32½	33⅛	— ⅛
Berkley Bio Eng	911	15¼	8	14	+6
Berkline Cp .30e	172	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
Best Products	234	62⅛	57⅞	57⅞	—4½
Betz Labs .16a	284	42½	41½	41½	—1½
BeverageCan s	76	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Beverage Mgmt	366	17½	11	13	—4½
Bevis Indust	177	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
Bibb Co	59	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Big Drum .30	14	18½	18	18	— ½
Bi-Lo Inc	762	17	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Billy theKid .06e	149	9¼	7⅛	8	—1¼
Bio Med Scien	98	67	59	62	—5
Bird&Son 1.20	71	32½	29½	29¼	—3
BlueChipStp .24	43	14¼	14	14	— ¼
BobEvanFrm .60	74	33¾	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅛
Bohemiatnc .40r	503	17½	16½	17¼	+ ⅝
Bon Aire Indust	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Bonanza Intl	1026	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ¼
Booth Newsp .30	160	30½	29⅝	29⅝	
BoozAllenH .12	68	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
Bradenind .20	58	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
Brand Insulation	37	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1
BrassCraft Mfg	98	26¼	25½	25½	— ¾
Brenco Inc .40	31	21	20¼	20½	— ½
Bresler Reiner	8	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Brinks Inc .30	414	27½	21¼	21½	—6
Bristol Prod	23	8⅛	8	8	— ½
BrooksScanln .32	127	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
Brother Intl Cp	33	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
BrownTom Inc	330	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Browning .50	119	10	9	9½	— ⅞
Brunos Inc	195	15	12⅞	14½	+1⅛
BuckbeMears .40	292	16½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
Buckeyeint .35e	51	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Building&Ld Tec	48	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
BuildInvGp 1.63e	241	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
BuildInvGp un	61	37	36	36¼	— ⅛
BuilderInvGp wt	622	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
BuildingSys .01e	370	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Burns RL Cp	484	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ¼
Burnup&Sims	391	32¼	31	31	—1
Butler Mfg .76	63	41¾	40½	40½	—1¼
Butler Nat Corp	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Cl Rltylnv .87e	170	19½	19	19	— ½
Cl Rltylnv un	33	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
Cl Rltylnv wt	293	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
C&R Clothier	113	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
CP Prod	28	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
CRS Design As	85	12⅞	11½	11½	—1⅜
CabanaCoach Cp	34	7	6	6⅛	— ⅞
Cable Funding	74	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
CalandraA .11	175	8⅞	7⅜	8⅝	+ ⅝
Calbiochem	79	22¼	21½	22	+ ½
CalPacUtil 1.21	47	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Calprop Corp	140	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cambridge Mem	76	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
Camer Brn 2.77e	368	32⅜	31⅛	32¼	— ⅛
CamernBwn wf	399	7½	6⅞	7¼	— ¼
Camin Ind	163	3⅛	1¾	2½	— ⅝
CampTagg 1.04	73	31	28	28	—3
Capehart Corp	371	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
CapitMtg 2.45e	237	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
Capital Mtge wt	147	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Capital Swst	11	6½	6½	6½	
Capitolint Airwy	62	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Carbon Fdal .28	186	10⅞	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
Cardinal Pet	33	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
CaribLeiswre .30	99	14⅞	14	14¾	+ ⅜
Carolina Carib	263	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cartridge Telev	218	15	12¼	12¼	—2⅝
CascadNGas .92	183	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
Caymen Corp	498	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
Cedar Point .15	148	20½	18⅝	19½	—1⅛
Cencor Inc	171	14⅜	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅜
CenVtPSvc 1.28	139	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
CentronDat Cmp	577	25	23	23¼	— ⅜
Century Labs	126	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
CenturyTel Ent	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Ceavill Comm	572	22¼	19	19½	
Chambin Mf .40e	83	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
ChampParts .13	78	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—1
Chance AB Co 1	37	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Channel Cos	185	21½	18¼	19¼	—2¼
Charming Shop	86	20¾	19½	19⅝	—1
Charmita Inc		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chef Pierre	26	18½	18½	18½	
Chemed Corp .36	40	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ ½
Chesapeake Inst	20	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ½
ChiBrdglron .60a	534	71¼	63	64⅞	—5¼
Chieftan Devel	139	19½	17¼	17⅜	—1⅜
Chilton Corp .16	91	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
ChristnSec 5.72e	49	170	165	165	—4
Churchs FrChk	1418	21¼	19⅛	19½	—1¾
Cinemation Ind	26	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cinn Finl .36	63	39½	37½	37½	—2¼
CircleF Ind .20e	29	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Citation Mfg	115	2⅝	2	2	— ⅜
Citzn SavLn	56	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
CitznSoRl 75wt	376	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 77un	1	112½	112	112	— ½
CitznSoRl 77wt	73	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
CitznsUtilA s	69	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Classifd Finl	77	13½	12	12¼	—1¼
ClevTrRln wt	235	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
Clevepak Corp	61	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
Clinical Sciences	96	12¼	11	11⅛	—1⅛
Clow Corp .68	41	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
Coachmen Ind	141	21½	19⅝	20¼	—1¼
Coast Catamarn	23	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Coastl Dynamics	26	11	10¼	10½	— ½
Coba Labs	41	37¼	36½	36⅝	—2½
Coburn Optical	826	33	29⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
CocaBtlgLA .63	1151	26	24½	24½	—1½
CocaBtlgMia .20	343	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1
CocaBtlgMA .20	50	21	18	18	—3
CocaBtlCons .29e	46	27¼	26	26	—1⅛
Codex Corp	15	17½	17¼	17¼	
Coheren Radiatn	193	21¼	19	19½	— ¾
ColemanAm Cos	85	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
Collins Foods Intl	313	20	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
Colmn Alex .40e	65	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1
Com Share Inc	103	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Combined Prop	124	10½	9½	9½	—1¼
ComcastCp A	40	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Comfx Commun	40	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
CommerceGrp s	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
ComClrHse .16h	134	31½	31½	31½	
ComlStateCo s	20	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
ComwlTiPa 1.14	30	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
ComwltThea .25e	53	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Commun Prop	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Compac Corp	115	7½	7	7	— ½
Compreh Comm	257	5⅝	3⅞	5⅝	+1⅜
Compusamp Inc	295	5⅝	3½	5⅝	+1⅜
Compuscan Inc	30	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Computek Svcs	33	27½	27	27	— ½
Comput Automat	287	15⅛	14	14¼	— ⅞
Computer Comm	229	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Computr Design	68	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Mach	495	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1⅛
Computer Trans	17	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Computer Usage	10	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Comtech Labs	188	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	
Comten Inc	87	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Concept Inc	145	16½	14½	15½	+1
Cons Accessor	14	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
Cons Equit .12e	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ConsInvstTr .66e	253	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
ConsumBldg Mrt	105	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ½
Contech Inc	32	7	5¼	5¼	—1¾
Context Ind	128	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
ContlCoffee Co	157	48	41½	44½	—2½
Contl Hair Prod	76	11⅛	9¼	9⅝	—1⅝
ContlllProp 1.22e	789	21¼	19⅞	20¼	— ⅞
Continfo Sys	16	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Contran Corp	219	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Cordis Corp	45	38	34	35	—4
Cornelius Co	363	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cousins Prop .12	160	27½	26½	26½	— ½
CraddTerry .66	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Credit Insurers	67	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Cross Co	194	22	21	22	
CrownAm .30	47	12⅞	12	12	—1
Crown Crafts	81	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅜
CrumpEH .10h	84	19	18	18	—1
Crutcher Resrcs	1300	11	9⅞	10⅝	— ⅝
Culfum Cos .24	124	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
Cunninghm Art	143	11½	8⅞	8⅞	—2⅝
CurtisNoll .40a	96	24	23¼	23¾	— ½
Damson Oil	395	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
Daniel Int .40	433	37	34⅞	36⅛	+1⅛
Danners Inc	78	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ¾
DanniaMob Hom	122	8⅝	8	8	
DartDrug .13	169	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Dasa Corp	242	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Data Card Co	86	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Data Design Lab	43	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Data Display	44	8¾	7½	7¾	—1
Data General	258	124½	119	122	—3
Data 100 Corp	399	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
Data Trends	28	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Datapoint Corp	128	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Davis Wtr Waste	56	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
DeLuxeChk .37	561	38	36⅜	37	—1
Debron Corp .50	80	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
DecisnData Com	426	32¼	27½	29½	—2¼
Decoratorind .16	156	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅜
DeKalb Agrsh	315	55⅝	51½	54⅛	— ⅛
Delhi Intl Oil	93	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Del Mar Petrol	68	5⅛	5	5	
DeltaCal .06e	29	10½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
DentoMed Ind	161	12	9½	10⅞	+1⅛
Diagnostic Data	315	27⅝	19	22⅛	+2⅝
DiamCrysSlt .60	89	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Diamondhd 1e	46	13	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
DickABCo .40a	497	32⅞	30⅞	31	— ⅝
Digicon Inc	584	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
DigitalComp Con	77	5½	5	5	— ½
Disc Inc	170	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Diversid Earth	98	31½	29½	30¼	—1¼
Docutel Corp	186	46¼	44	44¼	—2¼
Doe Spun Inc	22	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Dollar General	876	16⅞	15	15⅜	—1⅛
Domin MR 1.56e	77	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1
Dominion MR un		23½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Donovan Cos .80	19	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Dorchester Gas	1932	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅝
Dooght es Fds	58	5½	4½	5½	+ ½
Dow Jones 1	120	41¼	37⅜	37⅜	—3½
Downe Commun	267	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Downtowner Cp	132	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	261	22¼	22	22	
DuckwallStr .16	73	17	16½	16½	— ½
Dunkin Donuts	315	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
DurrFillMed .10	37	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—1
ECRM Inc	66	18¼	12	13½	—4¼
EZ Painter .05e	40	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
Early Calif Ind	153	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Eastmet Corp	88	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Ecodyne Corp	156	22	19¼	20⅛	—1⅞
EconomicsLb .28	394	41½	39½	39¾	—1¾
Education Dev	94	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .84	437	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
Elba Systems	230	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
Electro Nucleon	411	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
EllasBros Real	16	12	11⅞	12	
Elscint Ltd	136	13⅞	11½	11⅞	—2
Emersons Ltd	201	22½	21⅞	22	— ½
EnergyConv Dev	257	11⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅞
EnergyConv un	102	17¼	15	15¼	—1⅝
Environ Resrch	23	7½	6½	6½	— ⅝
Envirnmtl Sys	76	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Erb Lumber Co	33	8½	7⅞	8	— ½
Ethan Allen .55	329	46¼	45½	46	+ ¼
ExchBncp .42a	394	25⅛	24⅞	25	
Exchange OilGs	126	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
Executive Ind	329	25⅞	17⅞	19¼	—1⅝
Extracorpl Med	79	64	57½	57½	—5½
FabriTek Inc	372	5⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
Fabric Wholsale	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Fair Lanes	78	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FairfieldCom Ld	68	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
Faraday Labs	94	4⅛	2⅞	3⅞	+1
Farinon Elec	107	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Farmer Bro .24a	137	23½	21½	21⅝	—1⅝
Farr Co	214	12⅞	10⅝	11⅛	—1⅝
Fays Drug	74	18½	16⅞	17	—1⅛
FedincPrvP .60e	68	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Feld Leasing	386	14⅛	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Fiberstatics Cp	22	6	5	5⅛	+ ½
Fidelity Finl	167	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
FifthAve Cards	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	
FilmCpAm .02h	147	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
FinlSecurGp .26e	58	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Fingerhut Corp	136	27	26¼	25½	
Fst Artists Prod	143	10½	9	9	—1
FstBostCp 1.40h	84	27	25½	26⅛	—1½
FstCommrce 1a	85	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
FstConRE .76e	123	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
FstFidel Inv	37	9⅛	9	9	
FstLincoln Fin	58	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅝
FstMississ Cp	232	13¼	11½	13⅛	+1½
FstPennMtg wt	188	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
FstRealty Inv	45	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Fst Surety Cp	124	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FstVaMtgRI .81e	172	26⅝	25¼	25¾	— ⅜
FstVaMtgTr un	149	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	—1
FstWestn Finl	602	3½	2⅞	2⅞	
Fiscolnc .16	456	23¼	20	20½	—3
Flexsteelind .24e	69	14½	13⅞	14	
Flickinger .52	38	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Florida Glass	28	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅜
Florida Wat&Ut	62	3	3	3	
FloridMngM .10e	183	21¼	20	20¾	— ½
Florida Rock In	47	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
FloridaTel .53e	146	20⅝	19¼	19¼	—1⅜
FoodTownStr .16	55	30⅞	29½	29½	—1¼
Foothill Grp Inc	125	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Forest Oil Co	790	25½	24⅞	25½	
Formigli Corp	46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ForumRest .36	30	5	5	5	
FosterGrant .56c	123	31¼	29	29⅜	—1⅝
Fotomat Corp	236	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ¼
FranklinEl .10r	83	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FranzlaBr Winer	273	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
FraserMtg 2.34e	41	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
FredrkHerr .52e	99	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Fredrks Hollywd	30	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
FreemanCarl As	43	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Friedmnind .27r	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Friendlylce .04h	473	30⅝	27½	30½	— ¼
Frisch Rest .30b	61	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
FrozenFdExp .28	76	17¼	15⅞	15⅞	—1½
FullerHB .30a	58	22	21½	21½	— ½
Funding System	44	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
FunkSeeds .05e	1685	24	21⅛	22	—1⅛
FurraCafe .15	145	20½	19	19	—1½
GRI Computer	165	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
GRT Corp	571	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
GalaxyCat Mills	143	19	18½	18½	
Galaxy Oil Co	86	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Galbrt Mtg 2.58e	125	27⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ½
Garfinckel .88	74	25¼	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅝
Gates Learjet	21	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
GatewayTran .600	116	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Geico Corp	483	21	18⅝	18⅝	—2¼
Gelman Inst	6	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	83	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GenAutoPts .37	87	32	31¼	31½	— ½
Gen Binding	54	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ¼
Gen Capital	55	6¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
GenComputr Sys	51	8	7	7⅛	
GenCrudeOil .30	653	41¼	39⅝	39¾	—1½
GenFinlSys .10r	46	10⅝	10	10	— ½
GenGrlProp .54h	263	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
Gen Health Svc	171	6⅞	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Gen Housewares	128	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Unit Group	45	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
GenericsCp Am	85	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
Genimar Inc s	99	6⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	71	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GibsnHoman .26	47	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Giffen Indust	99	3	2⅞	3	
Gil Bern Ind	25	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
GlobetrotCom A	35	7	6⅞	7	
Gold Medallion	36	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
GoodhrlWll .08e	19	9	8½	8½	— ½
Graco Inc .07	70	43½	43½	43½	
Grahgm Magnt	157	19½	17½	17½	—2
Grand Central s	144	25¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
GrannTree Fin	96	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Graph Scanning	104	12¼	11½	11½	—1¼
Graphic Science	313	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅜
GreggsFood Pd	121	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
GrevAdvrt .30a	59	17	16	16	—1
Guardian Chem	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
GulfSouMt 2.05e	148	22⅞	21½	22⅛	— ⅛
Gulf So Inv un	84	26⅛	24⅜	25¼	— ⅜
HNC MtgR 1.51e	182	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Hach Chem .05e	24	39½	38½	38½	— ½
HahnErnest W	135	32½	29½	30½	—2
HellFrankB .33	870	22¼	18⅞	19⅞	—2½
Hallmark Grp	140	8¼	7½	7¼	+ ¼
HamiltBro Exp	70	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
HamltBroExp un	22	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	20	40½	40¼	40¼	
Hamil InvT 1.44e	192	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Hamlit InvTr wt	427	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Hamilt InvTr un	87	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
HandyDan Home	81	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
HanovSqRlt .30e	59	21½	20½	21½	+1
Hardwicke Cos	99	13⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Harlyn Prod	57	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Harpr&Row .40	123	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Hart Carter .05h	472	17	16½	16½	— ¼
HarteHNws .15e	157	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Havatam Cig .40	95	9½	9¼	9¼	
Hawaii Corp .40	84	11½	10¼	11¼	+1¼
HawthnFin .20e	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Health Ind	177	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Heath Tecna	225	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Hechinger Co	49	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Hellig Meyers	36	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
HenredFurn .60a	40	34½	33	34¼	— ½
Hers Apparel	150	6½	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
HesstonCp .14h	146	32¼	29½	29½	—2½
Hexcel Corp .43a	90	23	20¼	20¼	—2¼
HiTech Ind	65	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Hickory Furnitr	344	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
Hill Ind	48	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Hirschhorn Don	67	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Holobeem Inc	143	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Homewd Cp .02e	303	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	— ¾
Hook Drugs .35	95	20⅛	19	19¼	—1⅝
Hoover Co .74	893	35⅝	32½	33	—2¼
HorizResrch .01e	44	13	11	11½	—1¼
Hospital Finl	125	14	12	12¼	—1⅞
Hospitalinv 1.47e	92	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
House of Knit	47	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
HousingSysGa s	106	6	5¼	6	+ ⅜
Hughes Supply	172	22¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅝
Hughes Tool	4578	45⅞	42⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
HuntBldg Corp	110	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Hunt Mfg .17e	92	18	17¼	17½	
Hyatt Corp	346	28¼	26⅛	26¼	—2
Hyatt Intl	31	16	15½	15½	— ¼
Hydroculture In	47	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Hydron Pac Ltd	95	5¼	4	4	—1½
Hyster Co	648	29⅞	27½	27½	—2⅝
IDS RltyTr 1.28e	375	25⅛	24	25⅛	+1⅛
IDS RltyTr un	158	26⅞	25⅛	26⅞	+1⅛
IMS Intl	374	33	28⅞	29½	— ½
Immuno Scienc	39	13¼	12	12	—1¼
Imperial Ind	54	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—
ImperLand Inv	138	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
IndepSqSec 1.54e	107	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
IndianaMtg .65e	129	24⅞	22½	22½	—2⅛
Indiana MtgR un	142	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—1¼
Indpls Wat 1.40	26	20½	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Industl Fuels	365	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
IndustlNucl .05e	265	32½	27⅝	27⅞	—4⅝
Inforex Inc	565	18⅜	15½	16¼	—2⅜
Informatic Inc	175	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
Informatn Int	47	13¼	12¼	12¼	—1
Inform Magnet	153	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Instrument Lab	247	28¼	25⅞	27¼	+1⅜
Intel Corp	191	452	49	50	—2
Interdata Inc	263	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅝
IntermlGas 1.04	47	16¼	16¼	16¼	
IntAlumin .12h	114	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
IntBnkWash .25	137	7	6⅞	6⅞	
IntBkWashA .25	240	7	7	7	
Int Basic Econ	50	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Int Dairy Queen	35	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Int Resrch Dev	45	11½	11	11¼	
Int Scanng Dv	55	8½	7⅛	8	— ½
Int Time Sharng	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Interpool Ltd	115	19¼	17¼	18¼	—1
Intersil Inc	384	19¼	17⅛	17⅜	—1¼
Interway Corp	121	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
Invent Inc	137	12⅞	10	11⅛	+1⅜
InventurCap .25e	47	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
InvestCpAm .10e	26	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
IowaSouUt 1.70	22	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
Irelands Rest	96	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
Iron Mountain	34	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	104	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Ivy Corp	54	9	8½	8½	— ½
JacksFood Sys	28	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
Jamesbury .20	66	13¼	12¼	12¼	—1¼
Javelin Corp	151	8	6¼	6¼	—1
Jensen Indust	291	7⅞	6⅝	7	— ⅝
Jerome Mackey	87	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	373	23⅞	22	22¼	—1¼
Jet Air Freight	67	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Jelero Corp	77	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
JimWaltInv .22e	67	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅝
Jim Walter un	36	23⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	75	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— ½
Judys Inc	14	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
JusticeMtg 1.57e	150	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
Justice Mtg un	48	32½	32⅛	32½	
Justice Mtgln wt	351	6½	6⅛	6½	
Justin Ind .10h	56	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛
K-Tel Int	49	10½	10	10	— ⅛
KMC Mtg .98e	116	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
KMC Mtglnv un	70	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
KMS Indust	3439	8	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel	232	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Kalvar Corp	43	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
KamanCpA .20e	107	18⅝	16⅜	17⅛	—1⅛
Kampgrnds Am	157	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
Kearney Treckr	331	10⅛	9	9⅛	—1⅛
Kellwood Co .72	195	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ¾
Kennington Ltd	81	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞
Kennedy Cohen	246	29	24½	25½	—1
Key Pharmceut	3	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
Keydata Corp	53	11⅞	10½	10½	—1⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	102	19	18	18⅛	— ⅝
KeystneCent .10h	38	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Keystone Cus Fd	85	12⅞	12	12¼	— ⅜
Keystonelnt .12h	54	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
KeystoneOTC Fd	135	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Kiddie Prod	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
King Juices	56	12¼	10	11⅛	—1
Knape&Vogt .70	81	27¼	25	25	—2
Knogo Corp	133	15	15	15	
Kogar Propert	168	30	25½	26⅞	—2⅞
KornFerry Int	29	8½	8	8	— ½
Koss Corp	62	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
KruegerWA .40	25	11	10½	10½	— ¼
Kuhlman Cp .40	42	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
Kuslom Electron	224	15	13	13	—2
LMF Corp .07e	106	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
LVO Cable	241	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .36	175	39	35½	36⅛	—2⅜
Ladd Petrol	1262	11⅛	10⅝	10½	— ½
Lafayette Unit	49	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
LancastCol .32	158	35¼	32¼	32½	—2½
Lancainc .44a	57	37¼	37	37	— ½
Lancer Homes	127	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Land Resources	156	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
Lane Co .50a	24	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
Laser Link Corp	102	4½	4	4	— ½
LawrysFds .15a	28	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Lawter Chem .48	45	49½	47½	47¼	—1⅛
Leedville Corp	62	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
LeewayMot .32	163	26½	25¼	25¼	—1¼
Leggett Platt	105	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Leisure Dynam	969	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
Levingstn Ship	46	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
Lexitron Corp	122	15	12⅞	13	—2
Liberty Homes	227	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Life Sciences	32	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅝
Lighlo'ler Inc	177	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	163	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
Lin Broadcastg	174	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
LincMtglnv 1	101	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
LindalCeda Hom	22	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
LionCntry Safari	173	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
LippincottJ .08e	24	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Listfax Cp A	102	7⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅞
Lloyds Electrn	98	25	24⅞	24½	+ ⅛
Loctite Cp .04h	162	54	49	49⅝	—3⅝
Log Etronics	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Logic Corp	91	2½	2⅜	2½	
Logicon Inc	143	4⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅝
Longchamp Inc	98	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
LaLdOffExp B	229	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅝
Lowes Co .12	546	71½	69½	69½	
MB Assoc	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
MCI Communcat	820	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ¼
MFY Indust .02e	38	6½	6½	6½	
MLS Ind Inc	393	9⅝	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅜
M&T Mtg 1.14e	55	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
MSI Data Corp	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	114	7½	5⅝	6¼	—1¼
Mack Sirs Inc	52	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—1
Madisn GsE 1.04	39	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Main Dollar Strs	26	11¼	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅞
MainLine Fleets	56	23½	22⅝	23	— ¾
Major Rlty	252	8⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅝
MallinckChm .42	69	81	79	81⅛	— ½
Mapl Inc .01e	17	11½	11	11¼	
Maple Press .1e	81	6	6	6	
Marcus Corp	175	18⅝	16⅞	17½	—1½
MargLaMod .80e	65	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Mariarms un	14	3⅛	3½	3½	
Marine Colloids	230	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
Marine Protein	98	6⅝	5⅝	5½	—1⅛
MaritimeFr Car	31	24½	22⅜	23¼	—1¼
MaryKay .12e	193	71	68½	69½	—1½
MassMutln 1.23e	49	24¼	23	23	—1
MauiLd & Pinap	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
McCormick .32a	136	[illegible]	56½	57	—3
McDowellEntp .1e	138	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
McMoran 0Expl	592	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¾
McQuay Pfex .70	71	20¾	19¼	19¼	—1½
Measurex Corp	417	28⅛	25	27¾	— ¼
Medcom Inc	300	19½	17½	17¾	—2
MedianMtg 1.26e	254	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Medline Ind	68	17	16½	16½	— ½
Medtronic	274	59½	58⅜	59	— ⅜
MerchantInc .64	39	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Meridian Inv	15	8¼	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
Mervyns	212	40⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—2½
MeyerFred .3	246	24	21⅞	22	—2
Microdata Cp	260	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Microform Data	117	3	2⅞	2⅞	
MicrowaveSem s	51	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
MidAmInd .12e	145	18	17½	18	+ ½
MidTexComm s	92	21¼	20	20	—1¼
Midland Cap	142	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Midland Glass	426	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
Midwst Exp A	208	9⅞	9	9⅛	
MidwstFidel .36	125	19⅛	17	17	—2¼
Millipore Corp	141	55¾	54	54¼	—1⅛
MinneisGas 1.49	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Minnesota Fab	170	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
Minnetonka Lab	338	16½	14	16½	+2
MiracleRec Eqp	289	11⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Mr Steak	421	6¼	5½	6⅛	+ ⅜
MrsSmithsP .08e	71	17⅞	16⅛	16⅞	—1
Mobile America	65	25½	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
Mobile Home .50	23	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Modern Merch	159	21½	20	20½	— ½
Modulr Housing	126	3½	2	2¼	—1¼
Moduline Intlnc	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
MogulCorp .24	84	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
Molex Inc	583	41	38¼	39¼	—1½
Monarch Ind	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Monfort Colo	112	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Monroe Group	110	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
Montcalm Vintrs	57	7	7	7	
Moore Corp .70	405	57⅛	55⅛	55⅞	— ⅞
MooreSam .20	62	27¼	27⅞	27⅞	
MorFlo Ind .01e	63	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Moran Bros	105	13	12¼	13	+ ½
MorganAdh .01e	6	20½	19	19	—1½
Morrison Inc .40	112	33¼	30	30⅜	—2½
MtgAssoc .05e	206	15¼	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
MtglnvWsh .75e	57	18½	18	18	— ½
Mtglnv Wash wt	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MtgeTrAm wt	301	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Mostek Corp	265	35	30⅛	31½	—3½
Motion Ind	52	29¾	28⅜	28½	— ¼
MotClubAm .14	115	20	18⅛	18½	—1
Moxie Ind	60	2½	2½	2½	
MurphMtrF .05e	102	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
MyToy Co	28	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Myers Ind .08e	120	15¼	13¼	13½	—1½
NHF Corp .05e	194	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
NHA Inc	161	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
NMC Corp	47	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Nathans Famous	14	3¾	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
NatConven Str	50	17¼	17½	17½	
Nat CSS	313	36⅛	33½	33⅛	—2⅜
Nat Data Corp	243	38½	34	34½	—4
Nat Liberty	531	21⅝	18½	18⅝	—3¼
NatLiving Cent	146	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
NatMedical Care	545	15⅛	11½	12	—3¼
NatMeridian Svc	46	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
NatMineSvc .40	64	11	10¼	10½	
NatMtgeFd 1.40e	230	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Nat Patents	1019	16⅞	13⅞	14¼	—2⅝
Nat Ut&Ind .90	75	16	15½	15½	— ½
Naum Bro	13	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
NeedhmHarA .52	47	24½	25¼	23¼	—1
NelsonLB Cp	29	12½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
NewAmFd .15e	147	10	9⅞	9⅞	
New Amer Ind	128	6½	5⅞	6½	
NewEngGE 1.24	205	18⅛	17¼	17¼	
NJ NatGas 1.24e	175	18⅛	17	17	— ⅜
NewPennEx .05e	71	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
NewellCos .48	67	20	18	18	—2
Nichols SE Inc	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Nicolet Instrum	23	21	19½	19½	—1½
NielsonA .50	330	78¼	75½	76¼	+ ¼
NielsonB .50	94	79	76½	77¼	+ ¾
Nobility Homes	48	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Noble Affiliates	345	32	28⅛	30¼	—1⅞
NurdstrumB .32	76	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1
NorCalSav&Ln s	211	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅜
NorCaroNG .60	66	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Nor Cent Airl	2203	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Northeast Pet	74	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
NorthKing .12h	633	35½	33¼	34¼	— ⅜
NwstNatGas .65	330	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ½
NwstFinIn 1.060	173	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
NwstFinInv un	105	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
Noxell Cp .40	192	58	54¾	56	—1⅝
Nuclear Resrch	15	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Oakridge Hold	6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Oakwood Home	46	12½	11½	11½	—1
OceanDrExp .20	118	67¼	65	65¾	— ½
Ocean Explor	238	15	14¼	14½	
Ocean Expl pf	35	15	14¼	14½	
Ocean Fisheries	126	8¾	8⅛	8¾	+ ¼
Ocean Oil&Gas	240	19⅛	18⅜	18⅝	— ½
Oceanogr Maricl	137	8⅝	6⅝	7	—1⅝
Odyssey Inc	46	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
Offsh Logistic	661	20⅛	16⅞	16½	—3½
Ogilvy Mahtr .56	132	31	29½	29½	—1⅜
Ohio ArtCo .20	180	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
OhioFerroAl .40	66	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	648	4⅞	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
OldEquitFin .05e	56	11	10⅛	11	
Omega-Alpha	379	9	6¼	7	—2
Omni Spectra	132	11½	9¾	10	—1½
OpenRoad Inn	936	28¼	23⅛	27⅞	— ⅞
Optel Corp	300	16¼	14	14⅜	—1⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	109	27½	26	26	— ⅜
Optical Radiatn	365	20⅛	17⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
Orbanco Inc	69	24½	22½	22½	—1⅞
OreFreezDry Fd	70	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
Ormont Drg Ch	195	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅞
Orrox Corp	61	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Overmyer .24	41	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
OverseasNat Air	123	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Ovitron Corp	74	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Oxford Labs	120	17¼	15⅞	16¼	— ½
Ozite Corp	200	11⅛	9⅞	10⅝	— ⅝
PVO Intl Inc	25	9	8⅞	9	
Pabst Brew .83e	811	64⅜	62¼	62¼	—1½
Paccarlnc .40a	49	43¼	43½	43¼	—1
PacesettrBid Sy	65	12¼	12	12⅛	— ½
Pacesotter Ind	167	13	12	12	
Pac&South Br	148	14	10	12½	+2½
Pac Amer Ind	69	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Pac Cst Hold	30	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
PacGamRo 1.04b	62	21	20	20	—1
Pac Lumber 1.08	74	37⅛	36	36	—1½
Pamor Fds Inc	65	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
Pan Ocean Oil	1323	16	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
Pandick Press	242	12⅞	9⅛	10⅛	—2½
Panelfab Int	70	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Panelrama Cp	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
ParkOhio In .15e	157	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	278	35½	34	34	—1⅛
Parkview Gem	33	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Patrick Petrol	501	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Pau'Revin 1.15e	74	17¼	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	195	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Pavelle Corp	473	4	1⅞	2⅜	—1⅞
PayLessDrg .30	69	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
Pay n Psk .15e	140	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—2¼
Pay n Save .18	102	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅜
PaylessCash .20	227	29¼	27⅛	27⅛	—2
Paysaver Catalg	17	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Peachtre Dr .06e	177	17¼	15¼	15⅝	—1⅝
Pelle Oil	763	24⅞	22¼	23	—1¾
Penn Corp	45	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
PennGsWat 1.35	95	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
PennzOffshGs B	3477	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
Pente'r Indust	59	6½	6½	6½	
PetersonH&H .27	166	35⅛	34½	34½	—2¼
Petro Lewis	229	15⅞	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
Phoenix Candy	87	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Photon Inc	1475	5⅞	3¼	4	—1⅞
Plc n Save Cp	25	15	14	14	—1
Piedmont Aviat	173	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Pinehurst Corp	58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Pinkertons .70a	104	69	68	68¼	—1
Pioneer Wstn	187	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Piper Indust	159	18⅞	18	18	— ½
Pizza Inn	384	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Planet Oil Min	51	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Planned Mktg	258	40⅛	39¼	39½	— ⅞
Plus Prod	52	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	
PollutCon Walt	23	11	10⅞	11	
Popell Bros .40e	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Post Corp .40	93	17	15⅞	16¼	— ⅜
Power Test Rorp	24	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Presto Products	91	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+1⅛
PrimaryMd Com	17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Prochemco Inc	122	4	3	3¼	+ ¼
Professnl Golf	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Progressve Co	165	24⅛	23⅛	23¼	—1⅛
PubSvNCar .20a	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Publishers Co	138	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	16	32½	29½	29½	—3
Puritan Bennett	43	63½	62½	62½	— ½
Putnm Duo Cap	116	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Qonaar .40	60	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
Quaker Chm .42a	48	22¼	22	22	
QualityInns Int	68	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
QueenCasul .18e	191	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
RLI Corp	47	13¼	13	13	— ¼
RPM Inc .10e	49	23⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
RSR Corp	30	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Radiation Tech	36	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Ragen Precison	64	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Rahall Commun	20	12¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Rainbow Resrcs	97	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Rainier Cos .07e	55	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Rapidatalnc .03e	83	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	67	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	87	219	203	205	—14
Ray Go Inc	646	4⅛	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
RaymondCp .20b	245	32⅞	28½	28⅞	—2⅛
Rayne Ind	124	7½	6¼	7⅛	+1⅛
Real Est Data	325	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
RltMtgPac 1.41e	159	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
RealtyRefT wt	119	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	802	7⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅝
Redactron Corp	540	20⅝	17¼	18	—1⅜
Redken Labs	288	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+1⅝
ReeceCorp .74a	52	35¼	34¼	34¼	—1
Refac Tech Dev	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
RefrigTrans .09e	383	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
Regal Apparel	329	10	10	10	
Regency El .20e	293	25⅛	23⅝	23⅞	—1⅛
Rehab Corp	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
ReitIncFd .39e	265	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
RellanceUniv .56	59	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
RepubFinSvc .48	172	27¼	28¼	28⅞	— ⅜
RepubHousg .04e	166	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
Resalab Inc	110	3⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Research Fuels	111	6	5⅝	6	
ReserveOil Min	30	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Retail Merchant	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Revell Inc	38	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
Rex Plastics	145	14⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅞
Reyn&Reyn .32	287	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
Ringaround Pds	214	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
Rival Mfg .72	275	28	26⅛	26⅛	—1½
RoadwayExp .20	424	34⅛	31⅞	32⅞	—2⅛
RobertDistSy .20	92	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
Rocket Resrch	352	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
Rocor Int .05e	38	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1
Rodac Corp	207	15¼	13⅜	15¼	
RollinsBHunt .28	167	20	18	18	—1½
Rosemount Inc	60	13½	13⅜	13½	
Rouse Co	995	19⅛	17⅝	18¼	—1
Rowan Ind	164	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
RoweFurn .20a	62	19	17½	17⅛	—1⅛
Rucker Pharm	187	51½	47	49½	+2
RussellStover .42	61	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
RykoffSE .10e	18	20¼	20¼	20¼	
S&S Corp .02e	19	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ¼
SafegrdAuto .15e	29	14	12½	12½	—1½
Sana Adminst	901	16	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
StPaul Sec .18e	238	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Salem Cpt Mills	91	10⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
Samsonite .30	170	16	14¼	14½	—1½
SaulRlEst 1.42e	170	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Saxton Prod	47	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Scan Data	281	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Scontlin Electr	170	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
SchererRP .12	187	40¼	37	39	+2
Schieldahl	69	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Scholl Inc .40a	81	39	37	38	—1
Scottish Inns Am	860	25⅛	22½	22⅛	—3
Scotts Liq Gold	480	19⅛	16⅝	16¾	—1⅞
Scripto Inc	61	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Sea World	593	39½	35½	38	—1½
Sealed Air	310	15¼	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅜
SearleGD pf.80	76	37	35⅜	36⅜	+1½
Seismic Compts	306	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
SelfSvcRest .06e	61	45⅛	41⅞	42½	—3¼
Seneca Foods	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Sensormatic	162	11⅞	10½	10⅝	—1¼
Serv Merchand	97	36	32⅛	32⅝	
Servicemast .11e	30	31	28	30	—1
Servico Inc	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
SeveUp Co .43	400	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—2
ShelterCorp Am	84	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
ShipperDisp .16h	30	10¼	10	10½	— ⅜
Shirley Atlanta	133	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
ShoneyBig .08e	143	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
ShopRiteFd .40e	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Shorewood Corp	79	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Showboat .40a4	128	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Sigmalnt .02e	242	21⅛	19¼	19⅝	—1⅜
Sigmaform Cp	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	133	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅝
Silvercrest Ind	94	4⅝	3½	4	— ½
Simera Corp	248	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ½
Simon Schu .10e	67	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Simpson In 1.09e	44	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
SlaterEl .17e	17	15½	15	15	— ½
Slaughter Bro	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Smithfield Foods	216	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Snap cn Tool .38	336	56¼	54½	54½	—1⅝
SolidState Scient	357	21⅛	19	19⅞	—1
SolomonEam Co	71	15⅛	13⅞	14	—1⅝
Sonoco Prds .83e	22	54	53⅛	53¼	— ⅛
Sorg Printing .30	58	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	49	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
SourceCap .65e	619	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	243	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Southeastn Inns	124	8⅞	8	8	— ⅜
Southn Airwy	86	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	359	34¼	28⅞	29⅞	—2⅛
Southld Eqty	522	16⅛	8½	12	—4½
SouthindPap .36	57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Sthwst Airlines	255	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
Sowst Factories	137	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
SowstGasRp 1	129	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Southwst Leasng	182	14¼	12½	13	—1⅜
Southvstn Rsch	82	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Spacerays	59	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Spartan Foods	97	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+ ½
Spectra Physics	132	67½	62	62½	—2½
Speril Drug	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Spiral Mil	174	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Sportcoach Cp	317	15⅛	14½	15¼	+ ½
Stanadyne .72a	84	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Std Microsystm	106	8⅛	7½	7½	
Std Register 1	229	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	73	32½	31	32⅛	+1½
Steak and Ale R	321	44¼	39½	40½	—4
Steak andBrew	107	22½	20½	20½	—1½
Steak nShake .20	219	13⅛	12	12	— ⅞
Sterling Comm	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sterner Lighing	63	10	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
Stewart Info .68	32	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Stewrt Sandwich	41	16⅞	16⅛	16½	— ⅝
Storage Technol	292	29¼	28	28⅞	— ⅞
Story Chemical	29	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Stratford Texas	107	8⅛	7⅞	8	
SugardaleFd .16	70	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅝
Summer&Co .30r	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	130	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
Sunset Ind	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
SunshineJr Strs	133	12½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅞
Super Dlr Strs	28	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
SuperiorEl .23r	78	13½	12⅞	13	— ½
Superior Equity	29	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	— ¼
Supradur .15e	55	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Supreme Eq	134	33	30¼	31	—2
Swedlow Inc	225	46	42	44½	—1⅛
Synercon Cp .25r	171	18⅜	15¼	15¼	—3⅞
Systems Capital	75	11¾	10⅛	10¼	—1
SzaboFoodSvc	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
TDA Ind	178	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
TIME DC .60	85	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
TIME DC pf.72	60	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Taco Bell	97	21⅛	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
Tally Corp	1214	14	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
Tampaxinc 1.04e	509	130½	122⅜	124⅞	—5⅞
Tassaway Inc	128	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Taylor Rent .03e	50	28⅛	25⅛	25½	—2½
TaylorWine .50	741	48⅛	45⅛	48	+2⅞
Tees Resrch	148	3½	3	3⅛	
Telco Mktg Svcs	38	28	27	27⅛	— ⅛
Tele Comunicat	120	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Telecom s	212	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅜
Telcaredit Inc	76	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
TelUtilWash s	59	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Telemlea .07e	112	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
TenArkFurn Wld	150	6⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Tenneco Offshre	867	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Terminal Equip	59	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
TexFslMtg 1.68e	148	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
Texint Airl	59	4⅛	3⅝	4½	+ ⅝
Texscan Corp	42	3¼	3⅛	3⅝	
Textone Inc	47	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
Thetford Corp	62	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
Thomas Holmes	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
Tia Maria	48	5	4½	5	+ ½
Tiburon Vintner	63	15½	13¼	14	—1½
Tiffany&Co .20b	95	10½	10	10	— ⅝
Tiffanyind .02r	112	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
TipprarvLd Exp	26	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	
Titan Group	560	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	—1⅛
Tocom Inc	121	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
Tony Lama Co	49	10⅞	10	10	— ⅞
Topsys Intl	27	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Toscany Imports	48	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Towle Mfg .60	59	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+1
Tracor Inc	169	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
Trans Coast Inv	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Tran Oh Fin .20e	53	15¼	14½	14⅞	— ⅝
Transcr.Gas 1.12	616	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Transcontl Oil	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Transocean Oil	1093	21	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
Transport Pool	345	11¾	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅞
TravelEquip Cp	32	8¼	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
TriChem Inc	120	17½	15½	16½	—1
TriSouMtglnv wt	101	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Triangle Corp	210	13¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Trilon O&G	591	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Tropix Togs Inc	44	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Truck O Matic	90	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
TrustMtge Cp	52	14½	14	14	— ½
Tymshare Inc	370	11⅞	10¼	10¼	— ½
Tyson Foods	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	99	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
UB Finl .48	163	22½	19	19⅛	—2⅛
USF Invest 2.58e	595	27⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅞
USF Investrs wt	610	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
USF Investrs un	32	31⅞	29⅞	30	—1⅜
Ultrasonic Sys	85	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Under Sea Ind	36	10⅞	10	10	— ⅞
UniCapital .12	437	15¼	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅝
UnicareHlth Svc	43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
Unimet Corp s	170	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
UnionSpMch .45e	125	23⅛	22½	22½	—1⅛
Unit ArtThea .16	315	8	7½	7⅝	
Unit Commun	23	5	5	5	
US Banknote .30	43	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
US TruckLin .54	114	15⅞	14	14⅞	—1
Univ Foods 1	80	20	18⅝	19½	—1⅜
Univ Gas&Oil	105	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Univ Instrum	189	23	21⅜	21⅜	
Univ Mob Svcs	265	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅝
Vacco Indust	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	55	17¼	15	16	—2⅛
Vail Assoc	86	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Valley Forge Cp	69	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
VanDyk Resrch	313	27	24	25⅝	+1⅞
VanDyke Res wt	202	7½	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅝
VanShaack 26	178	14	13	13½	
VanSanders 1.20	117	10⅞	7⅛	8⅛	—2⅛
VanWyck Inf	47	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Varisystems Cp	77	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Velcro Ind .40	529	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
VeloBind Inc	113	23	21⅜	21⅜	—1⅛
VentronCp .40	189	21⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Victoria Stations	246	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
Video Sys	88	12¼	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
VindaleCp .05h	132	7½	7	7	— ½
Va Intl	69	34⅞	33⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
Visual Sciences	173	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
Volume Shoe .24	186	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
Wagner Mining	70	7⅝	7½	7½	
Waltt & Bond	253	5	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Walbro Cp .10e	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
WalkerScott .10e	29	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
Wangco Inc	90	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Wash Homes	39	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
WashNatGas 1	91	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Waste Mngemnt	397	44⅛	40½	41⅝	—2⅞
Waste Resources	163	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Wavetek	52	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Waxmanind .03e	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Webb Resrcs	53	7½	7	7	— ½
Weco Developmt	52	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Weeden Co .40a	112	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Weight Watch	414	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	— ⅛
WellingtMg 1.70e	66	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
WellsFargM wt	1095	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
West Co .03	29	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Westchestr Cp	68	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
Westcoast Per Lt	756	11⅞	10⅛	10⅞	—1
Wstn Co No Am	538	22	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅞
Westn Gear	118	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ½
WstnMtglnv .73e	65	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
WestnPublish .48	556	23½	23	23	— ⅜
WestmrdCoal .80	479	22⅛	19⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
Wetterau Fds .36	56	27⅛	26½	26½	—1⅛
White Shield	885	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
Whitney Fid Sfd	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Wien Cons Airl	161	6¼	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅜
Wiener Corp .21	13	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Willamette .50r	92	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
WilsonFrght .24	44	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
Wilson HJ	243	28¼	25⅛	27⅞	— ⅝

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MichBT 4⅝91	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ½
MichBT 3⅛88	12	61¼	60¼	61¼	+ 1⅛
MilesLab 6½92	2	92	92	92	
MilesLab 5¼94	20	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅜
MplsStL 4s83	11	75	74	75	
MSPSSM 4s91	6	53	52½	53	+ ⅜
MissRiv 9¾s90	20	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	— ⅜
MKT Inc5½33f	10	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ¼
MoKanT 4s90	18	40½	39¾	40	— ½
MoPac 5s2045f	370	56¼	55½	55½	— ⅝
MoP 4¾s2020f	53	54½	54¼	54½	— ½
MoP 4¾s2030f	189	55	53½	54½	+ ½
MoPac 4¼s90	53	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅞
MoPa 4¾s2005	65	55⅞	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	60	102½	102	102	— ½
MohDat 5½94	447	53½	52¼	53	
viMohkM 4s91t	1	13	13	13	+ 2
Mongrm 10½s	79	107⅜	106½	107	
Monon 6s2007f	30	74½	73½	74½	+ 7⅛
Monsanto 9⅛s	5	113	113	113	— 1½
MontPw 8¼s74	64	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
MontWd 4⅞s90	15	77⅛	76½	76½	— ⅝
MtWdCr 9¼s90	46	112½	111½	111½	— ½
MtWdCr 9s89	6	111	110⅛	110¼	— ⅜
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	80	99⅞	98⅞	99¼	— ⅜
MtWdCr 5¼s81	8	86⅝	84¾	86⅝	— ⅛
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	22	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ 1⅛
Mony Mtg 7s90	35	128	125¼	125¼	— ⅜
viMoE 3½2000f	44	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	37	112½	111½	111½	— ⅜
MtStTT 7⅝s	30	101	100	100½	— ⅜
MtStTT 6½s77	87	100	100	100	— ⅜
NatBisc 4⅛87	19	79	78½	78½	— 1½
Nat Cash 7.70s	10	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Cash 6s95	269	89¾	88	88¼	— 1¼
Nat Cash 5.60s	10	80⅛	79½	79½	— 1½
NatCtyL 6½s91	5	89	89	89	
NatCtyL 5¼s88	16	80⅝	80½	80⅝	+ ⅝
Nat Dist 4¾s92	158	76¾	75½	75½	— ¾
NFuelG 8⅝s75	12	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
NatHome 4⅝96	132	60	58	58	— 1
Nat Ind 5¼s88	112	62⅛	61	61	— 1⅛
Nat Steel 8s95	9	105	104⅝	104⅝	— 1
NatSteel 4⅝s89	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ 1⅜
NatSteel 3⅞s86	10	73	73	73	+ 1⅛
NatSteel 3⅛s82	3	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
Nat Tea 5s77	26	91¼	90⅞	91⅛	+ ⅜
NatrlGas 6⅞s80	74	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
NatrlGas 6⅝77	10	99	99	99	
NCNB 8.45s95	40	107	107	107	
NCNB 7⅝s97	7	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
NEnMLf 7⅝97	75	100½	100	100½	+ ¾
NEngTT 8⅝s	54	110	109	109½	+ ½
NEngTel 8.20s	64	108⅛	106¼	106⅜	— ¼
NEngTT 7⅜s07	244	99¼	98¼	98⅞	— ⅛
NEngTT 6½79	23	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
NewhgII cv6s95	154	75½	74½	75	— 1
NJ BellT 9.35s	47	115	114	114⅝	— ⅜
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	86	99½	99⅛	99⅜	— ½
NJ Bell 7¼s11	238	98¼	97⅝	98	— ¼
NJ Bell 6⅝s78	5	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
viNYCen 6s80f	49	14	13½	13½	
viNYCen 6s90f	2	44	44	44	— 2
viNYC 5s2013f	52	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
viNYC 4½2013f	45	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
viNY 4½s2013r	4	8¼	6⅞	6⅞	
viNYCon 4s9f	84	7	6⅞	6⅞	
viNYCH 3½97f	20	16	15½	15½	— ½
viNYCH 3½97r	2	17	16	17	
viNYCL 3⅛98r	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
viNYMC 3½98f	83	12½	12½	12½	
viNYM 3½s98r	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
viNYLW 4½73f	43	11½	10	11½	— 1½
viNYLW 4s73f	9	11	11	11	+ ½
viNYNH 4½22	104	2¾	2¼	2⅜	— ½
viNYNH 4s07	84	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅞
NY P&Lt 2¾75	8	92½	92	92	— ¼
viNYPut 4s93f	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
NYS EG 8½s75	44	104¼	103¼	104	— ¼
NYS EG 2¾s77	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
NYTel 9¼s2010	54	114½	113½	113⅞	+ ⅜
NYTel 8s2008	127	106½	105½	105½	— ½
NYTel 7¾s2006	64	103½	102¾	103	— ¾
NYTel 7⅜s2011	70	100¾	99¼	100¼	+ 1¼
NYTel 4½s91	28	72	71⅝	71¾	— ¼
NYTel 4¼s93	58	68	66½	66½	— 1½
NYTel 3⅜s96	2	57	57	57	— 1¼
NYTel 3⅛s82	51	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	— ¼
NiagMP 4⅞s87	12	77	75⅝	75⅝	— 1⅝
NiagMP 3¼s83	10	70	69½	69½	— ¼
NL Ind 7½s95	15	100	100	100	
NorW 4.85s2015	2	60¼	60	60	— 1
Norfk&Wn 4s96	2	61	61	61	+ 1
Norlin Ind 9s88	37	100½	99½	99½	— ½
NoAMtg 5½s79	38	87¼	87¼	87¼	— 1⅛
NoAmPhil 4s92	120	71	68¾	70	— 1¾
NorARk 4¼s91	85	78⅛	77¼	77¼	— ½
NorCen 4½s74	26	21½	19	20½	— ½
NorInPS 8⅞75	4	5103⅞	103⅛	103¼	— ¼
NorNG 9½s90	155	111⅞	110⅞	111½	— ⅜
NorNG 8½s74	52	103½	103¼	103¼	
Nor Nat G 8s91	20	105½	104½	105½	+ 1
Nor N G 7⅝s92	15	99⅛	99½	99½	— ½
NorNG 4⅝s81	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ¾
NorNG 4½s76	23	92½	92½	92½	
NorNG 4½s84	6	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
NorNG 4⅜s83	5	78	78	78	
NorPac 4s84	17	81	78⅝	81	+ 1⅛
NorPac 4s97	7	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅞
NorPac 3s2047	19	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	— ¼
NoPac 3s2047r	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
NorStaP 4⅝s93	5	64¼	64	64	— 3
NorStaP 4s88	5	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
NorStaP 3⅛s84	3	65½	65½	65½	
NorStaP 2¾s75	15	92	90⅝	92	+ 1⅜
NorStaP 2¾s79	40	78½	78½	78½	
Northrp 4⅞87	44	73	72¾	73	
Nwstlnd 7½s94	82	90⅛	89⅜	90	— ⅛
NwnBell 7⅝s	56	105	104½	104⅝	— ¼
Nw Bl 7½s2005	35	102⅛	101	101	— 1
NwnBell 6⅝s79	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	— 1
NorlSim 6s98	62	80	79	79	— 1
Oak Ind 4⅝s87	119	68½	64½	64½	— 6½
OccidnP 7½s96	329	94⅛	93	93½	— ⅞
Ogden Cp 5s93	93	66⅞	64	64⅛	— 1⅞
OhBelT 7½2011	27	101½	100½	100½	— 1⅛
OhBellT 6⅝s78	29	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ¼
Ohio Ed 2¾s75	8	92	92	92	— ⅛
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	88	100⅛	100	100	
Okla G 4⅝s87	4	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
Oneida 5½s88	47	81⅞	81	81	— 2
Otis Elv 6½s95	95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ½
Outlet cv5⅛s86	5	92	92	92	— 1
Owen Ill 4½s92	94	89⅝	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅜
PacGE 8⅞2002	96	111¾	110½	111	— 1
PacGE 7½2004	53	101½	100⅝	101⅛	— ⅜
PacGE 7½2003	88	101¾	100¾	101¾	
PacGE 8s2003	53	106⅝	104½	104½	— 1½
Pac G&E 5s89	30	79	77½	77½	— ½
Pac G&E 5s91	28	77¾	76½	76½	— ¾
Pac GE 4⅝s92	3	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅜
Pac GE 4½s86	14	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	1	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
Pac GE 4½s93	26	71⅛	70½	70½	— 1
PGE 4⅝s96 JJ	35	69¼	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
PGE 4⅝s96KK	7	69¾	68½	68½	
Pac GE 4⅝s94	10	69¾	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
Pac GE 4½s95	56	69⅝	68	68	+ ½
Pac GE 3⅛s78	23	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— 1¼
Pac GE 3⅜s85	10	69¼	68½	68½	+ ⅜
Pac GE 3⅛s82	10	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
PGE 3¼s84 W	10	68½	68¼	68½	+ ¼
PGE 3⅛s84 X	63	67⅝	69½	69½	+ ¼
Pac G&E 3s74	25	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	+ 1⅞
Pac G&E 3s77	4	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	24	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	8	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ¼
PacGTran 8s90	7	103	102⅛	103	— 1½
PacNwTel 8⅝s	10	109	109	109	— ½
Pac SwA 6s87	158	76½	75⅝	76⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 9⅛s	164	112¼	111½	111⅛	
PacT&T 8⅝s	180	110⅞	109⅛	109⅛	— 2
Pac T&T 7.80s	22	104⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— 2¼
PacT&T 7⅛s	145	98⅝	97⅝	97⅞	— ⅜
PacT&T 6⅝s79	64	99⅞	99¼	99½	— 1
PacT&T 4⅝s88	72	74	72⅝	74	+ ⅞
PacT&T 3⅛s83	16	71	71	71	+ ¾
PacT&T 2⅞s86	25	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
PacT&T 2¾s85	12	64½	63½	63½	— 1
PAA 11¼s86	293	108⅛	106⅛	107	— ⅝
PAA 11⅛s86	197	107⅛	105⅛	106⅞	+ ⅞
PAA cv 5¼s89	346	58½	56	56¼	— 2¼
PAA cv 4⅞s79	6	131	130	131	— 4
PAA cv 4½s84	66	83½	81	81	+ ⅞
PAA cv 4½s86	467	52	50½	50⅜	— 1⅜
Paprcft 5¼s94	95	103⅝	102	102	— 1¼
Pen Dix cv5s82	240	78¾	78⅜	78⅝	
Penney 8⅞s95	34	114	112¼	112¼	— 1⅜
Penna Co 9s94	51	103	102	102½	
Pen PwLt 3s75	25	92	91¼	91¼	— ⅜
viPa RR 4¼81f	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
viPa RR 4¼84f	14	11½	10½	11¼	
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	30	111⅛	111	111	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 9⅞s76	106	106	104¼	105¼	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	30	104½	104½	104½	
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	79	99	97	97	— 2
Pennzoil 7⅜s88	46	97⅝	97	97⅝	+ ⅜
Pennzoil 5¼s95	244	97¼	94⅜	94⅜	— 2⅛
Peoria E 4s90f	10	41	41	41	— 1
Pepsico 4⅝s96	50	146	143	143	— 3
Pfizer Inc 4s97	412	111¾	108	108	— 3¾
Phelps D 8.10s	5	105½	104	104	— 2¼
Phila El 9s95	6	112⅜	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅞
Phila El 8¼s76	12	106	105½	105½	
Phila El 8¼s96	86	107½	106⅛	107½	+ 1½
Phila El 8s75	50	104	103	103	— ¼
Phila El 7⅛s98	44	101	100	100	— 1⅜
PhilEl 7⅝s2001	15	100	98	98	— 2
Phila El 6½s93	10	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— 1¼
Phila El 6⅝s97	26	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Phila El 5s89	16	77	76⅛	77	
Phila El 4⅜s87	40	75½	74½	75½	
Phila El 4⅜s86	8	74	74	74	
Phila El 3¾s88	14	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
Phila El 3⅝s82	32	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	+ ¾
Phila El 3⅛s85	13	65⅛	64½	64½	— 1⅛
Phila El 2¾s81	2	71	71	71	— ⅞
PhilMor cv6s94	7	479	479	479	+ 7½
Philip In 10s77	5	106½	106½	106½	— 1
PhilP 7⅝s2001	53	103½	102¼	102¼	— 1¼
Phil VH 5¼s94	7	87⅜	87	87	— 2¼
Pillsby 8⅝s95	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
Pillsby 5⅜s86	20	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
Pillsby 4⅝s89	95	101½	99⅛	99½	— 2½
PionNG 9½s75	15	106	105	105	
PCC&SL 5s75	7	17¾	16	17¾	+ 1¾
Pittston 4s97	203	68⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— 1⅞
PotEl 9½s2005	36	114⅛	112¼	112¼	— 1½
PotElP 7⅜s07	10	102⅛	102½	102½	
PPG Ind 9s95	44	113⅞	112	112	— 1¾
ProctG 7s2002	69	100⅜	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
Proct G 3⅞s81	5	81½	81½	81½	— ½
PubSvCol 8⅝s	10	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— 1½
PubSvCol 7⅛s	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
PubSEG 9s95	54	110⅞	110	110⅞	— ⅛
PubSEG 8s2037	5	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	88	92	90	91½	+ ⅛
PubSEG 3¼s75	15	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅞
PubSEG 3¼s83	17	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
PubSvIn 8¼s74	12	102⅞	102½	102½	— ⅜
PubSIn 7⅜2001	10	101	101	101	— 1⅜
PuerRTel 7.45	5	92	92	92	
Pullm Tr 10s85	10	116	115	116	+ 1½
Purex cv4⅞s94	64	81	79⅛	79½	— 1½
QuakOat 7.70s	15	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ 2⅛
Quak St O 9s95	15	110	110	110	
RCA 9s75	60	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅝
RCA cv 4½s92	333	82½	80	80½	— 1⅝
Ramada 8s95	26	260⅞	260	260	— 6
Ramada 5s96	86	125	124	125	+ ⅞
RapAm 7½s85	244	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
RapAm69 7s94	186	75	74	74⅜	— ⅜
RapAm72 7s94	592	74	73	73	— ¾
RapidAm 6s88	713	67	66	66⅜	— ⅜
Ray M 10⅞s75	75	107⅜	106	107½	
viReadg 3⅛s95f	10	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅜
RdgBat 5⅛s88	54	107	107	107	
Reeves Br 4s91	87	81¼	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
RelianE 7¼s96	20	92¼	92	92	— ¼
RepMtg 7¼90	32	100	98⅛	98⅛	— 2⅞
Rep Stl 8.90s95	36	110	108	110	+ 3
Rever cv5⅛s92	14	70	68⅞	68⅞	— 1¼
Reyind 7⅜s2001	15	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
ReyM cv4⅛s91	224	64	63⅝	63½	— ⅜
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	47	102½	102⅝	102⅝	
Reyn Tob 7s89	60	97¼	96½	96½	— 1½
Reyn Tob 3s73	2	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
Rheingd 6½s94	91	87⅛	87	87	— 1
RiegelT cv5s93	26	69	68⅛	68⅛	— ¼
RochTel 4⅝s94	30	125¼	124	125¼	+ ¼
Rohr cv 5¼s86	63	99½	98	98	— 2
RyderS 11⅛s90	32	121⅞	120	120	— 1⅞
Safeco 7s78	5	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
SafewySt 7.40s	1	101	101	101	
StJosLP 9⅛s76	10	105	105	105	— ⅜
SLSF 5s2006f	55	61	59⅛	61	+ 1½
StLouSF 4s97	2	57	57	57	
StRegisP 4⅞s97	98	102⅛	101	101	— 2¾
Sanders cv5s92	273	63	63	63	
SaFeInd 6¼s98	338	105	99	100	— 5
SaFePip 8¼s80	5	106	106	106	
Schlitz 7.20s96	5	98	98	98	
SCM Cp 7¼s86	2	94	94	94	
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	9	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
SCM cv 5¼s88	107	77	75⅝	76	
ScottP 8⅞s2000	8	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Seab AL 3s80	2	73	73	73	— 3
SbdCstL 8.35s	5	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ½
Seagrm 7⅛s78	29	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜
Searle 8.70s95	19	109¼	108⅛	108½	+ ½
Sears R 8⅝s95	66	112½	111⅜	111⅝	— ⅞
Sears R 8⅛s76	114	105	104⅛	105	+ ½
Sears R 6⅝s93	15	93¼	92½	93⅛	+ ⅜
Sears R 4⅜s83	47	84¼	84	84¼	— ⅜
SearsR Ac 5s82	115	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— 1⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s77	17	91	91	91	
SeatrainL 6s94	190	64⅛	63½	63½	— ½
ShellO 8½s2000	30	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	— 1⅛
ShellO 7½s2002	25	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
ShellOil 5.30s92	25	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	80	81	79¾	80⅜	+ ⅛
SherWm 6⅛s95	57	111½	108½	109½	— 1½
Signal 8.85s94	66	108	107⅛	107½	— ½
Sinclair 4.60s88	12	77½	77	77½	
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	43	127½	125½	125½	— 1½
Singer 8⅛s76	40	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	— ¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	84	105	103	103	— 2⅜
Smith AO 10¼	21	117⅛	116	117	+ ¼
Socov 4¼s93	15	72½	71¾	71¾	— ¾
Socony 2½s76	24	89⅜	88¼	88¼	— ⅞
Sol B cv4½s92	25	96	96	96	— 1¼
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	25	107	105½	106½	
SoCenBl 7⅞s07	32	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	+ ¼
SoCenBl 7⅜s12	10	99⅜	99½	99⅜	— ⅛
SoestBkg 4⅞97	101	101	100	100	— 1½
SoBell TT 9.05s	96	112½	111⅝	111⅝	— 1⅛
SoBellTel 7.60s	89	102⅛	101	101½	— 1¼
SoBell 7⅜s2010	134	99⅜	99	99⅜	— ⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	77	102½	101⅜	102	+ ¼
SoBellT 6½s79	43	99¼	99	99	— ½
SoBell TT 3s79	17	80⅜	80½	80½	
So BellT 2¾s85	22	64	62¼	62¼	— 1⅜
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	148	78½	77⅞	78	+ ¼
SoCntGs 9½s95	37	113⅞	113¼	113¼	— 1⅛
SoNGas 9⅜s76	15	107	106⅛	107	+ ¼
SoNGas 6⅞s79	20	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ½
SoNEngT 8⅛s	31	107	105⅛	106⅛	— ⅞
SoPac 5¼s83	4	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— 2⅜
SoPac 4½s81	40	80½	79½	80½	+ 1
S PacOr 4½s77	23	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
SouthRy 5s94	13	75⅝	74	74	+ ⅜
Sw BelTel 8⅛s	107	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ½
SwBellT 7⅝s	2	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅜s'2	235	99⅞	99½	99½	— ¼
SwBellT 7s78	65	102	101½	102	+ ¾
SwBellT 6⅞s	75	94½	93½	93½	— ½
SwBellT 6⅛s79	126	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜	— 1
SwBellT 2⅞s85	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ½
Spiegel 5⅛s83	10	81	80½	81	+ ½
SpiegelInc 5s87	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅜
Sprague 4⅛s92	40	57	55½	55½	— 1
StBrand 6⅝s93	5	94⅝	94½	94½	+ ¾
StdOilCal 7s96	290	98⅛	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
St O Cal 4⅛s92	46	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
St O Cal 4⅜s83	115	87⅜	81¼	81⅜	
Std Oilind 6s91	100	91	89⅛	89½	— 1⅜
Std Oilind 6s98	65	88½	86⅝	88	
StdOilInd 5s96	316	130⅛	127½	128	— 1
Std O In 4½s83	57	82½	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
StdO NJ 2⅜s74	24	95¼	95½	95⅛	+ ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	37	111	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅞
StOilOh 7.40s99	27	103½	102½	102½	—
Std Packg 6s90	12	67¼	67	67	
StPkg cv5¼s90	31	64	63⅛	64	+ ⅜
StdPrud 6½s90	39	86	84⅛	84½	— ⅜
Stauff cv4½s91	120	92	91	91¼	+ ¾
Steven cv4s90	16	70	69½	69½	— ½
Stokely 4⅛s82	15	84	83	83	— 2
Storer cv4¼s85	108	92	85	85	— 9
SuavSh 3s97	37	88⅜	86	86	— 1¼
SunOil 8½s2000	5	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Sun Oil 7¾s76	32	103½	101¼	101¼	— 3¼
SunOil 7⅛s2002	25	98	98	98	— 2⅝
Sun Oil 4⅜s90	2	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
Sundst cv5s93	9	70	69⅝	69⅝	— 1¼
Sunsh M 6½s89	113	94½	91	93	— 1
Survey Fd 5s84	64	90	89	90	
SutroMtg 6⅝82	45	85½	85	85½	
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	10	102	101½	102	+ ¾
Sybron 4⅞s87	22	98	95	95	— 2½
Talcott 9⅝s76	11	107¼	107¼	107¼	— 1¼
Talcott 5s79	1	80	80	80	
Talcot Nil 6s94	202	75½	72⅝	74¾	+ 1¼
Talley 8⅛s97	10	100	100	100	
Tappan 5½s94	45	86½	86	86	— 2⅜
Teledy 7⅞s94	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¾
Teledyne 7s99	20	84⅝	83½	84	+ ⅞
Teledy 6½s92	5	85	85	85	
Teledy 3⅛s92	153	57	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	170	87⅞	85	85⅛	— 2⅜
Tennec 10⅛s78	81	111⅛	110⅝	111⅛	+ ⅛
Tenneco 8⅝s75	57	103½	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅞
Tenneco 8¼s91	42	104⅜	103⅞	104½	— ¼
Tenneco 7s93	97	93½	91⅛	92¼	— ⅛
Tenneco 6¾s92	85	109⅛	106⅜	106⅜	— 2¼
Tenneco 6s79	97	93⅝	92⅜	93¼	+ ¼
TennV Au 9⅛s	161	116⅛	116	116	— ⅛
TennV Au 8⅜s	35	106⅛	106½	106½	
TennV Au 8s74	41	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	
TennVA 7.40sD	155	100½	100¼	100⅜	— ⅛
TennVA 7.35sB	339	100½	99½	99½	— ⅜
TennVA 7.35sC	514	100⅞	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
TennVaAu 7⅛s	24	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
TennVaAu 7s97	228	97¼	96	97	+ ¼
Ter ASL 2⅝s85	5	61¼	57	57	— 4½
TesoroP 5¼s89	153	123½	121¼	122	— 2⅞
Texaco 7⅜2001	25	105⅞	105¼	105¼	— ⅜
Texaco 5⅛s97	50	85	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
TexasCo 3⅜s83	9	76⅛	75¾	76	
TexO&G 7½s92	10	100	100	100	— ½
Tex Pac 5s2000	25	64¼	63	63	— 1
Tex Pac 3⅞s85	1	70	70	70	
Taxflind 4⅜s76	107	72	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
Textron 8.60s75	56	104⅝	103¼	103¼	— 1⅛
Textron 5⅛s92	2	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
TidwtM 5⅛s91	28	118½	113	113	— 6
ToledoE 9s2000	28	112	111	112	— ¼
ToledoE 7½s02	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Trane cv4s92	50	103½	103½	103½	
TWA 11s86	96	116⅝	115½	115½	— ½
TWA 10s85	50	109	107⅛	108	— 2
TWA 6½s78f	214	91⅛	90⅛	91	+ ⅛
TWA cv5s94	774	88½	85	85½	— 2¼
TWA cv4s92	142	65	63½	63½	— 1
TranFin 7⅞s91	45	102	101½	102	+ ¾
Travler 8.70s95	60	112½	112	112	— ½
TriSoMtg 7s92	19	120	119	120	
TRWInc 8⅛s75	26	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	74	104⅝	104	104	— ⅜
UnCarb 5.30s97	86	83⅞	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
UnComm 7⅞s97	95	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
Union Cp 7s89	24	108	107	108	+ 1
Union Cp 6s88	81	83	82⅜	82	
UnElMo 3⅛s82	7	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	— 2
Un OCal 8⅛s76	47	104½	103⅞	104	— ⅜
Un OCal 6⅛s98	3	93	93	93	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	7	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅜
UPacCp 4⅞s99	113	110	107	107	— 4
Un Pac 8⅝s85	60	111¼	110	111⅛	+ ⅜
Un Pac 7.20s76	51	102½	101	101	— 1
Un Pac 2⅞s76	2	89	89	89	
Un Pac 2⅞s9	2	53	53	53	+ ½
Unlroyl 5½s96	179	82¼	81	81	— 1½
Un AirLin 5s91	200	75½	72	72	— 3
Unit AL 4¼s92	259	61⅝	59	59	— 2½
UAirc cv5⅜s91	155	75	73½	75	+ ½
UAirc cv4¼s88	30	120½	118½	120	
UAirc cv4½s92	220	65½	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	52	80⅜	78⅞	80⅜	+ ⅜
Un Brnd 5½s94	932	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
UnGas Cp 5s80	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	21	104	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅞
UnGasP 5⅝s82	10	85½	85½	85½	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	48	92¾	92½	92¾	+ ¼
UnGasP 5⅛s78	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
UnJerBk 7.95s	3	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
UnJerBk 7⅜s	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— 1½
UnMrch 9⅛s75	34	110⅛	109½	109½	— ⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	40	71½	71⅛	71⅛	
U Nuclr cv5s88	33	67	65½	65½	— 1½
US Gyp 4⅞s91	4	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
US Home 5⅛96	50	92½	89	89	— 5½
US Leas 9⅛s74	53	103¼	102⅜	102¼	— ½
US Leasg 7.65s	51	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¾
US NBOre 7⅛s	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
US NBOre 6⅞s	20	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
US Plywd 8s96	26	103⅛	102	102	— 1⅛
US Rub 2⅝s76	3	87	87	87	+ ⅜
US Stl 7⅝s2001	10	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
US Steel 4⅝s96	283	68½	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅛
US Steel 4½s86	46	78⅛	78	78	— 1
US Steel 4s83	72	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	2	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	78	90½	89⅛	89½	— 1½
Unver Cpt 7⅛s	186	66	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
UV Ind 5⅛s93	173	73½	72	73½	+ 1½
UV Ind 5⅛s95	33	63	61½	63	+ 1
Vanad 4⅝s76	5	87	87	87	
Vendo cv4½s80	22	77½	77¼	77¼	+ 1⅜
VerYNuc 9⅝98	12	114⅛	114	114	— ½
VaElPw 3⅞s86	103	77¼	75⅞	77¼	+ ⅝
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅜
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	4	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
VirgRy Inc6s08	20	79⅛	77⅞	79¼	+ 2¼
Wabash 7⅝s77	29	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ 1
Wabash 4¼s71	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ 2¼
Wabash 4s81	19	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅜
Wag El 6⅞s86	1	86	86	86	+ 1
Walgrn 5½s91	60	85	84¾	85	— ½
Wall Mu 6½s91	43	98	95¾	95¾	— 3¼
viWarr 3⅛2000	5	9½	9	9½	+ 1
Wash G 8⅝s75	10	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
WeanUn 5½s93	41	50½	49⅞	50	— ½
Wean 5½s93-68	26	51½	49	49	— 1
WellsFar 7⅝97	39	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
viWShr 4s2251f	32	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
viWShr 4s2261r	20	11	10⅞	11	
WnAir L 5¼s93	73	103½	100	100	— 3
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	34	110¼	109½	109¾	— 1
Wn Md 3½s79	25	72⅛	71½	71½	— 1⅜
Wn Pac 5s84	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ 1
WnUnCp 5¼97	932	82½	76	76	— 6½
WnUnT 8.45s96	21	106	105	105	+ 1
WnUnT 7.90s97	85	100½	100	100¼	— ⅛
WnUnTel 6⅞s89	27	89	87⅛	87⅛	— 1⅛
WnUnTel 5¼s87	5	77¾	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
WnUn Tel 5s92	3	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	+ ⅛
WestgCre 7.20s	13	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞	— ¼
WestgEl 8⅝s95	24	110½	109½	109½	— 1½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	20	82½	82	82	
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	59	111½	110	110	— ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— 2
Whirl 5⅝s86	10	86½	86½	86½	— ½
WhiteCn 5½s92	36	91	89	89	— 1
WhiteMt 6½s93	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
WhiteMt 5⅛s93	5	68¼	68	68	— 2
Whitfkr 10s88	54	106	104⅝	105⅛	+ ⅛
Whitkr 4½s88	103	54⅜	54	54¼	+ ¼
Wickes 5⅛s94	126	78	75	76½	— ¼
Wil' Ros 5¼s89	52	110½	108	108	— 2½
WillRos 4½s92	73	100	98	99	— 2
Wms Cos 11s87	154	111½	110¼	111⅜	+ ½
WmsCo 5.65s91	72	121	118	118	— 4
WisCen 4½s29f	7	49	49	49	— 8
Wis Cen 4s2004	4	48¼	48	48	— ¼
Wis Tel 7½2007	135	98⅜	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
WitcoCh 4½s93	35	74⅛	73¼	73¼	— 2⅜
Woolwth 7⅝s96	10	101	101	101	
Womet 5½s94	40	93	93	93	— 1
Xerox cv6s95	376	179	174	179	+ 3
YngSh 10½s2000	39	115½	115	115	— 1¼
ZapatCp 4⅝s88	101	75¼	75	75	— 2½
Zapata 4⅝s88B	69	77¼	76	77	+ 1
Zapata 4⅜s88C	142	77⅛	74	74	— 3
Zayre cv5⅞s94	162	84	82	83½	— ½
Zuro In 5⅞s94	55	91½	90	90	— 1½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq 3s78	5	93	93	93	— 1
Aust fn5½sJan	1	90½	90½	90½	
Aust fn5½s Jul	1	88½	88½	88½	
CaucaVal 3s78	7	93	93	93	+ 1
Chile 3s93	8	53¾	53⅝	53¾	+ ⅛
Cuba 4½s77f	1	20	20	20	+ 1
Cundin 3s78	45	93	93	93	— 1
Eur I fn5½s84	3	85¾	85⅜	85¾	
Finland 7s77	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Greek 6s68xf	6	31	31	31	— 4
ItalRep 3s77	1	97½	97½	97½	
Japan 5½s74	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Jap fn5½s80	20	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Mexico 8½s87	5	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Mexico 8½s97	161	99¾	98⅞	99¾	
Mexico 7½s81	10	98	98	98	+ 1½
Mexico 7s82	11	96	96	96	
Mexico 6⅛s78	5	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Mexico 6⅛s79	5	93	93	93	+ 2
Nippon 5⅝s80	40	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ 3½
Poland 8s50xf	5	27	27	27	— ⅞
Pol as 4½s63xf	23	26	24	26	+ 1
Pol as4½s68f	38	27	24	27	+ 2
PolAs 4½s 58xf	28	25	25	25	+ 1
Silesa 4½s 58xf	54	25	25	25	— 1⅜
Wars 4½s58xf	30	25	25	25	+ 1

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9.)

premium offered by the newly created financial lira market. But by the end of the week, the financial lira premium above the commercial lira rate narrowed to about 4.3 percent from 7.3 percent, making it less attractive to liquidate Eurodollar bond holdings and convert the proceeds into lire.

A London dealer also points out that despite this week's currency turmoil, short-term Eurodollar rates rose only about a quarter point to 6.625 percent for six-month maturity. Thus, trading houses still have a comfortable margin in financing Eurodollar bond inventories, which are currently yielding near 7.5 percent or more. "Steadiness in Eurodollar rates should help avoid dumping of bonds in the market," he says.

As of Friday evening, none of the terms of scheduled Eurobond issues were changed as a result of the currency upset. In a departure from typical underwriting practice, a $58-million offering of Cie. Générale des Etablissements Michelin was priced at 98.5 before the actual offering Jan. 30.

Listed below are scheduled issues with tentative terms. Included in the list is RHM International Financing NV, a subsidiary of Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd., the British bakery.

● 200 million marks, The World Bank, due 1988, 6.75 percent.

● $20 million, Eurofima, due 1988, 7.5 percent.

● $58 million, Cie Générale des Etablissements Michelin, due 1988, 7.5 percent, priced at 98.5.

● $20 million (Canadian) Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, due 1988, 7.5 percent.

● 80 million marks, Svenska Cellulose, due 1988, 7.5 percent, priced at 99.5.

● $20 million, RHM International Financing, due 1988, 8 percent.

● $60 million, Sperry Rand Corp., due 1988, convertible into Sperry Rand common stock after March 15, 1974, conversion premium 12-15 percent, coupon 4.25 percent, priced at par.

In the week ended Jan. 26 Euro-clear handled a nominal value of $270.9 million, while CEDEL reported transactions of $291.9.

N.Y. Stocks

(Continued from Page 9)

initialing of a cease-fire agreement.

In the final hour of trading on Friday, a meaningful rally made its appearance—and saved the Dow from closing below the 1,000 mark that once was described as magical.

Despite this rally, some glamour issues with high prices-earnings ratios were battered on Friday.

International Business Machines was a market star at midweek as it sold at a record high of 448 1/2.

Walt Disney Productions, another glamour favorite, dropped 9 3/8 points Wednesday, in response to a penny-a-share dip in its latest quarterly profit.

American Telephone, last week's volume leader on 1,343,000, rose 3/4 to 53 1/4 after reporting record 1972 profits. Aside from Deere, up 1 7/8 to 43 3/4, it was the only common stock among the 30 most-active issues to show an advance.

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 9)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Winston NK	70	9⅝	9	9½	+ ½
WinterPk Tel .48	185	40	37¾	38	— 2
WiscPwLt 1.40	283	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
WiscRJEst .90e	20	13	13	13	
WolvPentrx .40a	75	6	5½	5⅜	— ½
WoodwLoth 1.12	44	32½	32	32¼	— ¼
Worthingnind .16	113	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Wright WE .18	151	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅞
Xomox Corp	96	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ½
Xonics Inc wt	126	18½	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Yell Frgt Sys .52	612	49½	41¼	41½	— 7¾
Ziegler Co .32	44	14¼	13¼	13¾	— ½
Zenith Funding	103	2½	2½	2½	
ZionsUtahBn .76	273	29¼	26	28¼	+ ¼
Zwicker Elec	63	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Anglo Amer	242	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Anglo Am Inv	198	26	24½	26	+ 1¼
Brilund Min Ltd	404	2½	2	2¼	— ⅜
Buffelsfein GM	344	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
DeBeersCon Min	189	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FreeStGedun M	376	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ½
Full Photo Film	391	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
GLC Graphic un	19	3½	3	3	— ¼
Hitachi Ltd	183	79½	75¾	79¼	+ 5
Honda Mot 50e	192	59	53⅝	55½	— 3
IDBBankhd cvpf	40	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
KansaiElP 1.40e	178	45½	36¼	42⅝	+ 5¾
Kloof Gold Min	525	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
Nissan Mot Ltd.	25	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
OverseasInns SA	109	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Philips Gloeipn	1200	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
PresBGold Min	279	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
Pres Steyn	370	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
Rank Organistn	2896	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ½
StHelena Gold	139	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Telefonos deMex	122	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Tokio M&F Ins	219	132	124	124	— 8
TokyoShibaur El	76	34⅞	32⅞	33¼	+ 1⅜
ToyotaMotor Ltd	43	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
ToyotaMotor Ltd	43	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
VgalReef ExMin	297	16¾	16⅛	16½	+ ½
Welkom Gold M	545	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
WstDriefn Gold	219	29	27⅛	28½	+ ¾
WstnDeep Level	365	12	11½	11⅞	+ ½
Wstn Holdings	175	28⅝	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅜
ZambiaAng Am	24	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛

Market Averages

Week Ended Jan. 27, 1973

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	1018.81	1003.54	1003.34	—22.63
20 Transp.	211.39	207.02	207.71	— 5.35
15 Utils.	116.73	114.58	114.58	— 2.75
65 Comb.	321.91	316.73	316.73	— 7.83
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	118.23	116.45	116.45	— 2.33

American Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 27, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NatGen wt n	673,900	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅞
ChampHome	302,100	12	10⅞	11	— ⅞
GtBasPet	272,800	4¼	3¾	4	unch
ConOxilGxes	265,800	5⅞	3⅞	5½	+ 1½
Houst.Oil M	243,900	39⅞	33½	34¼	— 3⅛
Bowmar Ins	196,900	29⅞	26¾	28¼	+ ⅞
Texas Intl	182,000	8	7	7½	+ ⅜
Loews Th wt	150,700	16¼	14¼	14¾	— 1½
Syntex Corp	129,400	78⅞	71¼	73¼	— 3⅞
Heltm Mtg In	128,000	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾

Volume: 15,484,575 shares.
Year to date: 74,337,105 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,361.
Advances: 252; declines: 923; unchanged: 186.
New highs: 34; new lows: 143.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Jan. 31	6.00	5.36	5.44
Feb. 1	5.75	5.23	5.30
Feb. 8	5.76	5.26	5.34
Feb. 15	5.68	5.30	5.39
Feb. 22	5.67	5.29	5.38
Feb. 28	5.69	5.19	5.28
Mar. 1	5.82	5.30	5.40
Mar. 8	5.62	5.32	5.42
Mar. 15	5.61	5.35	5.16
Mar. 22	5.60	5.38	5.50
Mar. 29	5.61	5.39	5.51
Mar. 31	5.66	5.36	5.48
Apr. 5	5.70	5.54	5.67
Apr. 12	5.71	5.57	5.71
Apr. 19	5.75	5.63	5.78
Apr. 20	5.68	5.56	5.71
Apr. 26	5.74	5.66	5.83
Apr. 30	5.70	5.42	5.57
May 3	5.77	5.59	5.75
May 10	5.77	5.59	5.76
May 17	5.76	5.58	5.75
May 24	5.79	5.63	5.81
May 31	5.79	5.63	5.82
June 7	5.79	5.63	5.83
June 14	5.79	5.63	5.83
June 21	5.79	5.63	5.84
June 22	5.80	5.74	5.96
June 28	5.89	5.73	5.95
June 30	5.76	5.58	5.79
July 5	5.86	5.74	5.97
July 12	5.87	5.78	6.00
July 19	5.88	5.78	6.02
July 26	5.90	5.84	6.10
July 31	5.85	5.66	5.89
Aug. 28	5.88	5.72	5.98
Sept. 25	5.86	5.70	5.96
Oct. 23	5.73	5.51	5.77
Nov. 20	5.61	5.39	5.60
Dec. 18	5.78	5.68	5.99
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	76.16	77.16	6.26
Bond '93-88, 4s	76.16	77.16	5.94

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 27, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AmT&T wt	1,343,300	53⅞	52	53¼	+ ¾
Gulf Oil	859,600	28⅞	27½	27¼	— 1⅜
Texaco Inc	734,300	43⅛	40⅞	41⅞	— ¾
Sony Cp n	691,400	56½	50	51	— 4
Eastn Air L	583,100	19⅛	17	17⅛	— 1⅛
Coast St Gas	559,200	28⅝	24¾	26⅛	— 3¼
Disney W	553,500	122⅛	103⅛	108	— 14
Deere Co	471,000	45	41¼	43¾	+ 1⅞
Sperry Rnd	442,300	49⅞	46	46⅛	— 2¼
Am Airline	433,300	22	19½	19⅞	— 1⅛
Gen Elec	404,300	71⅞	68¼	69⅞	— 1½
UAL Inc	403,900	27⅞	24	25¼	— 2½
AmT&T wt	403,200	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Autom Data	397,600	93¼	74½	75	— 16
SouthernCo	390,900	20⅝	19¾	20	— ⅜
Gen Motors	380,000	79⅛	75⅞	76½	— 2⅝
Exxon Cp	369,100	95⅛	91⅛	93¼	— ¼
Transam	364,100	17¼	15⅞	16	— 1⅛
Ford Mot	340,900	76½	73½	74⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler	339,000	40⅞	38¼	39¼	— 1¼

Issues traded in: 1,966.
Advances: 341; declines: 1,463; unchanged: 162.
New highs: 50; lows: 229.

Last week	76,636,630 shares
Week ago	93,206,900 shares
Year ago	93,493,890 shares
1973	348,963,730 shares
1972	361,275,520 shares
1971	348,571,905 shares

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12	21	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	19	21¼	22	
ABkrLfFla .20b	19	35⅝	35⅞	
AmFamilyLfe s	104	18¾	19¼	— 1
AmFidelLfe .08r	10	31¾	32¾	— ⅛
AmFdrsLfe .06r	11	19½	23½	
Am Guaranty Fin	13	6¼	6¾	
AmHerlgLf .25	26	29½	30	
AmIncomeLfe s	52	15¼	16	— ½
AmIntlGrp .26	169	80½	81	— 2¼
AmIntlReln .15h	23	71⅜	72¾	— ½
AmIntGrp pf 2		240	245	— 6
AmInvLfe s	3	3¼	4¼	
AmNatlFinl .38	115	10¼	11⅛	
AmPioneer Cp	4	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
AmReinsNY 1.04	12	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
Am Reserve .20	57	37½	38¼	
AmStates Lfe	6	13½	14¼	— ½
AmUndrwrs .20e	17	19⅛	19⅝	
AssocMadis .05r	12	9⅞	10¼	
BMA Corp .47	20	31⅛	31⅝	
BnkrsSecLf .20	16	17	17½	
BeneficNat Cp	3	4⅝	5⅛	
BenefStdA .40	17	10½	11	— ¼
BenefStdB .40	8	10½	11	— ⅛
CalifWnSta .44	22	16½	17	
CaroCasual .10e	18	4⅛	4⅝	— ½
Centennial .10e	95	69	70	+ 2¼
ChaseNat Life	2	12½	13½	— ¼
ChesapkeLf A	10	8	8¾	
ChesapkeLf B		8	8½	
Chubb Corp 1.12	138	50¾	51¼	— ¼
CoastStaCp .25e	12	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
College Univ	9	20⅛	20⅝	— ½
ColonLf&Ac .32	271	72	74	
Columbia Natl	12	3⅝	4⅛	
Combine Ins. .40a	303	16⅞	17¼	— ½
ConnGenIns .88	790	85½	86	+ 1
ConsumNat Corp	234	7¼	7½	
ContAmLfe 1.12	6	32¾	33¾	+ ¼
CottonStateLf s	3	9⅝	10⅛	
Criterion Ins .20	16	74	77	— 6½
Criterion Ins un	2	102	105	— 8
CriterionIns wt		26	29	— 2
CrownLfeIns .76	5	71	74	+ 5
Crum&Forst 1.12	169	29⅝	30	— ⅜
CrumFor pf2.40	2	93	97	— 1
DurhamLife .60a	5	31⅜	32¾	— 1
ERC Corp .52	65	51⅞	52⅛	+ ½
Educatr Exec	80	24½	25⅛	+ ½
EldoradoGen s	42	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
EmpFirMar .10e	23	14½	15	— ½
Empire Gen	21	4¾	5¼	— ⅛
EmployrsCas .60	6	45¾	46¾	+ ¼
EquitLfIowa .19e	41	19	19¾	— ¼
EquitLfWash .36	1	23½	24¼	
Excelsior NY .52	4	18¾	19¾	
Family Life	59	14½	15	+ ½
FarmNewWL .12	21	61	63	+ 1
Farmers Grp .76	55	63⅛	64¼	
FidelCoVa .20	54	11⅝	12	— ⅛
FidelUnLfe .25r	104	33⅞	34⅝	— 1⅛
FstAmFin .20	7	20½	21½	
FstColonyLfe .24	27	11⅛	11½	
FstExecutive Cp	37	13¾	14	— ¾
FstFederLf .32a	6	15	16½	
FstMtl NoCaro	43	29½	30½	
First United Inc	1	3⅝	3⅞	
FoundatnFinl Cp	27	2¾	3	— ⅛
Founders Finl	18	2⅝	2⅞	
Franklin Lfe .52	196	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼
GL Enterprises	11	3⅞	4⅝	
Gen Reinsur .60	3	496	500	
GeoWashCp .12	14	13⅝	14⅛	— ¼
Globe Capital		1⅜	1¾	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	108	22¾	23¼	+ ½
Govt Empln .64a	580	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅜
GovtEmplyIn wt	68	44	45	— ½
GovtEmpLf .24b	16	66⅝	67½	
GtComwlth Lf	25	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
GtEastn Mgmt	9	2⅞	3⅛	
Gt Equity Finl	6	22¾	23½	
Gt Southn Cp .36	78	23¾	24⅛	— ½
GtWestLfe 1.60	210	79½	81	
GuarantyN Denv		9⅝	9⅞	
Hamilton Intl	22	2⅞	2⅞	
HamiltonNat Lf		3⅝	3⅞	
HanoverIns 1	17	49⅝	50¾	— ½
HartfdStBoil 1.50	93	46	48	— 1
Home Benef .74	5	41¾	42½	+ ¼
HomeSecurLf .50	6	20¾	22½	— 1½
HoraceMan .07e	21	18¾	19	+ ¼
IndepLbty Lfe	3	8	8⅝	— ⅛
IndepLI&Ac .76	134	51	52	— ¾
IndianaGrp .34	43	22¼	22¾	— ⅜
Integon Cp .24	126	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
Interfincl .20	19	11	11½	— ½
Intl Holding		6⅜	7¼	
Int Invest Lfe	242	1½	2¼	
InterstateCp .20	79	27¼	27¾	— ½
InvestGrnty Lfe	14	17	18	— 1
InvHeritKy .05e		7	7½	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	19	34½	35¼	
KansCityLfe 2.20	5	123	127	+ 3
Kemperco Co .60	188	39½	40	— 1
KyCentLf s.16	120	7⅝	7¾	
LamarLfeCp .80	6	40	42	— 1
LibrtyNatLf .36	67	46¼	46¾	— 1
Life Ins Ga .58	15	38	38½	— 1
Lifeinv Inc	83	22½	23¼	
Life Penn Fin		4¾	5¼	
Lifesurance Cp		3⅝	4	
LincIncLf .40a	2	10¼	10½	— 1
La SouLife	9	9⅝	10	
LoyalAm Lfeins	3	7⅝	8⅛	
ManchLfeCas s	11	12⅛	12½	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	4	6⅞	7½	
MassGen Lfe	11	8⅞	9¼	— 1
McMillon Cp .28e	1	20½	22	— 1
MercuryGen .24	25	39¼	39¾	
MidwNat Ohio	1	11¾	12½	— 1
MidwtUnLfe .47e	16	21⅝	22⅛	— 1
ModrnAmLf .10e		4⅞	5⅜	— 1
ModrnSecL .10e		2⅝	2⅞	
MonrchCap .64b	109	16¼	16⅝	+ 1
Monumntl Cp .52	63	64	64⅝	+ 1
MotClAmins .14	58	10¾	11¼	
MutSavLfe .20e	235	11⅛	11⅜	
NN Corp .80	45	31½	32¼	— 2
NatLife Fla	3	3⅝	4⅛	— 1
NatOldLine .20	59	7⅝	7⅞	— 1
NatReserve Lfe		12¼	13	+ 1
NatSecurityIns s	213	9¼	9⅝	
NatWestn Lf	23	6⅝	7	—
NationwdA .20e	367	16⅝	17	—
NationwideLf .50	2	25	26	—
North Cent		7⅝	8⅛	
Noreastnins .72	2	24	25	
NorNatLfe .12e	5	2⅝	3	
NrwstNatLfe .38	32	24½	25	— 1
OhioCasualty .93	208	45	45½	— 1
Old Rep Int .56	46	46½	47½	
PacStd Life	50	3½	3¾	
Pasquaney Bay	7	7	8	
Peerless Ins .40	10	11⅛	11¾	— 1
Penn Life	912	7½	7¾	+ 1
Penn Life wt	118	1½	2	+ 1
People Prot B	2	8¼	9	
PhilaLife .40b	88	27	27½	— 1
PiedmtMan .14	12	12⅛	12½	
Preferred Risk	8	37	38½	
Pres Life		5⅛	5⅝	
ProtectiveLfe .42	5	16¾	17¼	— 1
ProvLfe ND .23b	4	10⅛	10½	— 1
ProvidLfeAcc 1	5	117	121	— 1
Reliable Life	3	21	22	
RepNatLfe .21	87	13⅝	14¼	
Safeco .80	146	51	51½	— 1
StPaulCos 1.28	254	92	93	—
Secur Am Life	7	7¼	7¾	+ 1
SecurConn Lfe	1	29	31	
Security Cp 2b	38	47½	49	— 1
SecLfe&Acc .32	61	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1
Secur Life Ga	3	30½	31½	+ 1
SoCarolns .24	52	19⅝	19⅞	
SouUnAla .05r		4¾	5⅛	
SouthldFin. .50	35	37¾	38¼	—
Sothwstn Lfe	45	38¾	39¼	
SovereignCp .05h	58	13¼	13¾	—
Std LifeCp .07e	2	19	21	+
StdLifeIns .20b	1	9¼	10	—
StdSec Life	14	9¼	9¾	—
Statesm Gr .15r	5	6	6⅝	—
SunsetLifeIns s	250	26	27½	
Surety Finl		5⅛	5½	
ThomJeffLf .10e	11	4¾	5¼	
Time Hold .05e	18	31	31¾	
Transport Life	42	4	4¾	
Unec Intl	13	12¾	13¼	
Unicoa	7	18⅞	19⅜	+
Unicorn Ins Grp	78	12¼	13	
UnitAmer Life	10	3⅛	3¾	—
Unit Benfit Lf 2b		188	198	
UnitFireCas .36e		25	26	
UnitFireIns .40e	1	11⅛	11⅝	—
UnitFoundrs Lf	7	3⅛	3½	
UnitLibtyLf .20e	1	8½	9⅛	
UnitSav Life	2	3⅝	3⅞	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	36	35⅝	36⅛	—
Variable Annut	23	16⅞	17⅝	—
Vico Corp	40	8¼	8¾	—
WashgtnNat .66	23	30⅝	31⅜	—
WashNat pf2.50	2	42	43	
WstnCas&Sur .48	88	22⅝	23⅜	—
WestnStaLfe .17	23	7½	8	
Windsor Lfe	17	7⅝	8⅛	
WiscNatLfe .64	220	26⅝	27⅝	
WorldSvcLfe s	100	24¼	25	—
Zenith Nat Ins	16	14⅝	15¼	—
Zenith United	1	5	5⅝	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	104	105
Australia 8-86	104¼	105¾
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78.	92	93
Cavado 7-00	98¾	99¾
Centrest 8¾-85	105	106
CCA 6¾-76	99¼	100¼
CCA 6⅞-80	98¼	99½
CCA 7-84	100½	101½
CCA 8-86	101¾	102¾
CECA 5¾-86	93¾	94¾
CFE 6½-86	94¼	95¼
CFE 7¼-78	99½	100½
CFE 8½-79	103¾	104¼
Communautes Urb. 8-86	102¾	103¾
Credit Nat. 8-86	103¾	104¾
CUF 7-78	100	—
CUF 6¾-77	98¼	99¼
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	102¾	103¾
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	102	103
Escom 7-78	99½	100½
Escom 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Escom 9¼-80	107½	108½
Fomento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 5⅝-84	93	94
Imatran 6-78	97	98
Manitoba 7-89	101	102
Manitoba 9⅞-82	107½	108½
Nancy 8-86	102½	103½
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	95	96
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	102¾	103¾
North Scot. 8-84	103½	104½
Redernes 6-80	96¾	97¾
Reed 6¾-83	97	98
Sacor 1 5¾-78	96	97
Sacor 2 5¾-78	95	96
Sacor 3 6¾-76	98½	99½
Sacor 4 6⅞-77	98	99
S.D.R. 8-86	104	105
SNCF 7¾-86	101¾	102¾
Watney 7-84	98	99

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	101¾
Copenhagen 6½-87	90
Courtaulds 6½-87	95½
Courtaulds 7¾-87	104
Daimler 8-85	107½
Elec. Council 7½-86	103½
ESCOM 6¼-87	90⅞
Eurofima 6½-87	96
EIB 7¼-83	104½
Finland 7-82	97¾
Hammersley 6¾-87	95½
IAD 6¾-87	88
ICI 6½-92	95½
KHD 6¾-87	98½
KLM 8½-85	107½
New Zealand 7-87	100¾
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	97¾
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	108
Quebec 8½-87	97
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	96½
Saab 7¾-86	103¾
Tenneco 7¾-86	103¼
Worldbank 6½-82	99½
Worldbank 6¾-87	100⅛

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	102½	103
Bresil 8-84	101¼	102
CECA 8-85	104¼	105
ENEL 7¼-86	101¾	102
Eurofima 7¾-81	103½	104
Interfrigo 7½-86	102	103

*For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-78	101	102
BASF 7½-87	96	97
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	96¼	97
EIB 7¾-81	95	96
Gervais Danone 5-87	100½	101
Montreal 7½-87	93	94
New Zealand 7½-87	95¾	96
Oslo 7½-87	94¾	95
Petrol BP 7-80	96½	97
Quebec 7½-87	96½	97
Renault 7¼-87	94¾	95
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	96½	97
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	96¾	97
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	99¾	100
World Bank 7¼-87	94	95

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅞-87	96¼	97
EIB 7-87	99	100
Burmah 7-86	96½	97
Cons. Eur. 7-87	94¾	95
Denmark 6¾-87	93½	94
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	90⅞	91
Finland 7-87	91½	92
ISE 6½-87	90¾	91
Oslo 6¾-87	92¼	93
Reed 6¾-87	91½	92
Slater 7½-87	93½	94

Guilders

B.P. 6-79	97	98
CNCL of Europe 6½-79	95¾	96
Escom 6½-79	93¼	94
EIB 6-82	93¼	94
Holl Amer 6½-79	95½	96
Holl Inns 6½-79	95½	96
KLM 6-79	94½	95
Mees 5¾-79	93¼	94
New Zealand 6½-79	98¼	99
Philips 6-79	97	98
Reg. Dev. Fund 6½-79	92¾	93
Slater Walker 6½-79	92½	93
Sperry 6½-79	99½	100
Teledyne 6¼-79	95¼	96
Vanommeren 6-79	95	96

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrOnPa	—	—
Bankamerica	43¾	44¼
BkCommerceNY	—	—
Bank of NJ	—	—
BaystateCorp	37½	37⅞
CentJBk&Tr	—	—
CenNtlChiCp	—	—
CentStBkBklyn	—	—
ClevelandTrust	94½	95¼
Comm.Tr.NJ	—	—
Conn.NBBridge	—	—
DetroitBk&Tr	52	52½
FidelityBank	45½	46
FstThirCinn	—	—
1stNBCinn	24½	25
1stNBMaryl	41⅝	42
1NatStBNJ	—	—
1stPaBkPhil	—	—
1stWestchNB	—	—
FranklinNBNY	29½	30
GirardTrBPhil	55⅛	55⅞
HarrisTrBkChi	60¾	61½
HudsonTrUC	—	—
IndValBTrPhil	35¼	35½
LincolnlstBank	32¾	33½
LongIslandTr	42	43
MellonNBkPit	48¼	48¾
MerchBkNY	—	—
NatCityBkClev	86¼	87
NatComBkRoth	—	
NEnMerBoston	23⅝	
NJNatCorp	—	
NorthTrChic	—	
PhilNatBk	49¾	
PittsNatBk	35⅛	
ProvNBPhil	36	
SecurPacCp	29⅞	
ShawmutAssoc	53¾	
StStrBBoston	47⅛	
TrustCoNJ	—	
US Trust NY	61¼	
UnitVaBksh	44¼	
VirginiaBkshs	29¾	

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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As from January 30, 1973, upon presentation of coupon No. 4, it will be paid:

Gross amount	S.Fr.	0.50
Less Anticipated tax of 30%	S.Fr.	0.15
	S.Fr.	0.35

or to bearers of bank affidavits:

Gross amount	S.Fr.	0.50
Less Supplementary U.S. tax	S.Fr.	0.16
	S.Fr.	0.34

It will be possible for the shareholders who are not domiciled in Switzerland to claim from the Federal tax authorities the reimbursement of the Swiss anticipatory tax of Fr. 0.15 per share by means of form R 25 A, which will be furnished upon request by the Administration fédérale des contributions, 3003 Berne.

However, upon presentation of a bank affidavit, the gross dividend per share of Fr. 0.50 will be paid without any deduction of the Swiss anticipatory tax; it is however subject to the supplementary U.S. tax amounting to Fr. 0.16 per share. This alternative applies only to bearers domiciled abroad, and only on the condition that certificates are deposited with a Swiss bank or with the following payment offices:

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The managing company and the depositary bank hold the regulation of the fund at the disposal of the bearers of shares certificates.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

16 Rue de la Corraterie, Genève.

هكذا من الأصل

...ll Blacks Lose ...n Final Game ...f British Tour

...ARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 28 ...PI).—New Zealand's All Blacks ...gby union team lost its final ...atch of its British tour, 23-11, ... the Barbarians yesterday be... 50,000 fans at Cardiff Arms ...rk.

The Barbarians included 12 of ...e British Lions, who 18 months ...o made a highly successful tour ...inst New Zealand and yester...y they played brilliantly. The ...rbarians led at halftime 17-0.

The All Blacks then fought ...ck with two tries (49th and ...th minutes) by Wellington's ...rant Batty, but the Barbarians ...lted the comeback with a 75th-...inute goal.

Women's Circuit Leader Tells Court of USLTA Ban Threats

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP).—A United States Lawn Tennis Association official threatened a "life suspension" of Billie Jean King for playing on a rival pro tour, the organizer of the women's circuit testified Friday in federal court.

Gladys Heldman charged USLTA vice-president Walter Elcock also threatened other players on her Virginia Slims tour with "long-term" bans.

Mrs. King, first female athlete to earn $100,000 in a year, told Judge Milton Pollock she was threatened with a ban from USLTA-sanctioned events, such as Wimbledon and the United States and French Opens. Billie Jean won the 1972 Wimbledon plus the U.S. and French Opens.

A war has been emerging for months between the established USLTA circuit and the new series engineered by Mrs. Heldman, a resident of Houston.

"We tried to prevent a war," she told the court.

A squabble developed over USLTA sanctioning and control of women's pro tournaments last year. When the split began widening Elcock was quoted as saying he would take moves to bar Virginia Slims players from USLTA-sanctioned events.

SPORTS

Moody Leads Golf by 4; Nicklaus 5 Behind

By Lincoln A. Werden

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 28 (NYT).—Orville Moody, the former Army sergeant who surprised the golf world by winning the 1969 U.S. Open, gained nine strokes on Billy Casper yesterday to take the third-round lead in the Bing Crosby tournament.

The 39-year-old Oklahoman scored a 69 at the Cypress Point course to bring his 54-hole total to 206, 10 under par, while Casper, the first and second-round leader, crumbled to a 78 for a 211.

While rain threatened the three courses in use—Cypress, Pebble Beach and Spyglass Hill—there were several major shifts in the standings. Casper's 40-38 caused a stir among the spectators as some rumor had him withdrawing and unable to continue because of a bad back. But these proved false and a smiling Casper finished with "no excuses," although he sat on a folding chair between every shot. His poor putting and chipping were responsible for five bogeys in a row.

Lanny Wadkins, the 23-year-old who won more than $113,000 in 1972, his rookie year on the tour, moved into contention, at 210, four back of Moody, after a 68 at Spyglass.

Don Iverson, 27, and a Wisconsin professional who despite an eight during his second round Friday at Pebble shot a 68, had 70 at Cypress yesterday to tie Wadkins for second at 210.

Casper dropped back to tie with the favorite, Jack Nicklaus, at 211. Big Jack also was at Spyglass Hill and he was one under par there with a 71, but instead of trailing the pacesetter by seven, as he did Friday night, Nicklaus was five back last night and Moody joshed him by saying, "you're a friend of mine, I know you won't be mad if I win tomorrow."

Dave Marr with a 70 was at 212, while Lee Elder, posted a 69 at Pebble to be at 213 with Lou Graham.

Moody won only $13,000 last season—his poorest as a pro.

"I'm playing much better than I did the first two days," said Moody. "Today, I think I hit the ball as well as I was hitting it in 1969—and I'm putting better now than I did then."

Nicklaus had troubles on the wet, spongy greens, taking 35 putts. "The greens were a little spooky," he said. "You could see the footprints on them.

"But it was a fairly solid round of golf. I played all right, I think I should have been a couple of strokes better, but it wasn't too bad."

Moody had not fared well on the tour recently. He has won $258 so far this year and in 1972 he was 126th on the money list. His last success of consequence was the 1971 Moroccan tourney at Rabat that was staged by King Hassan II.

The king congratulated him for the triumph and President Nixon telephoned congratulations to Moody in 1969 when he took the United States Open at Houston. When Nicklaus complimented him on his 69 yesterday afternoon, Moody said he now had heard about his golf from three important people.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Orville Moody	71	66	69—206
Don Iverson	73	68	70—210
Lanny Wadkins	72	70	68—210
Ray Floyd	71	70	70—211
Jack Nicklaus	71	69	71—211
Billy Casper	66	67	78—211
Dave Marr	71	71	70—212
Lou Graham	71	73	69—213
Lee Elder	76	68	69—213
Ed Sneed	75	70	69—214
Gibby Gilbert	74	67	73—214
Buddy Allin	75	71	68—214
Doug Sanders	72	70	73—215
Jack Ewing	77	76	72—215
Dewitt Weaver	72	71	72—215
Mike Morley	74	72	70—216
Vic Regalado	74	71	71—216
Bruce Devlin	74	72	70—216
Maurice Verbrugge	71	71	74—216
Bert Yancey	75	70	71—216
Hale Irwin	74	71	71—216

NHL Results

Friday's Games

Vancouver 5, NY Islanders 1 (Tallon, Tannahill 2, Schmautz, Lemieux; Cameron).

St. Louis 1, California 1 (Unger; Weir). Gary Unger's third-period goal ties game.

Atlanta 3, Los Angeles 3 (McCreary, Leiter, Bennett; Bernier, Venasky, Goring). Butch Goring scores with 6 seconds left to tie game.

Saturday's Games

NY Rangers 6, Detroit 3 (Gilbert 2, Fairbairn, Hadfield, Tkaczuk, Salter; Redmond, Tavender, Dionne).

Montreal 4, Toronto 2 (Houle, F. Mahovlich, Lafleur, P. Mahovlich; Kehoe, Thompson).

Chicago 4, Boston 2 (Hull, Pappin, Koroll, Redmond; Esposito, Marcotte).

St. Louis 3, Vancouver 1 (Egers, Robert, Sabourin; Boudrias).

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Dornhoefer, Lonsberry, Macleish 2, Barber; McDonald, Edestrand, Ruppl).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 112, Dallas 95 (Roche 33, Carter 20; R. Jones 37, Silas 18).

Utah 127, Virginia 121 (Beasley 17, Powell 16; Taylor 20, Erving 27).

Memphis 114, Denver 107 (Neumann 29, Lehmann 21; Jabali 22, Smith 20). Tams snap 10-game losing streak.

Carolina 114, Indiana 108 (Cunningham 31, Manning, Caldwell 16; McGinnis 45, Freeman 17).

Saturday's Games

Carolina 117, Memphis 113 (Calvin 31, Cunningham 26; Neumann, Lehmann 24, Denton 14).

Kentucky 106, Virginia 99 (Gilmore 28, Issel 27; Erving 20, Ereme 17).

Utah 123, Dallas 104 (Boone 26, Wise 20; Hamilton 20, L. Jones 19).

More Sports News On Page 13

Dibley Upsets Smith; Fairlie Wins WCT Final

LA COSTA, Calif., Jan. 28 (UPI).—Unseeded Colin Dibley of Australia scored the biggest victory of his career when he upset second-seeded Stan Smith of the United States, 6-3, 7-6, last night in the final of the $50,000 World Championship Tennis Michelob Classic.

Dibley, 28, who won $10,000 in the second WCT tour event of 1973, had ousted No. 1-seeded Rod Laver of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, in the semifinals Friday night.

The Australian's victory came in his fourth year on the world tour. He was a weekend player and was an immigration official with the Australian government before joining the tour.

Fairlie Wins

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Unseeded New Zealander Brian Fairlie crowned a week of "giant-killing" by winning the £20,000 ($50,000) Rothmans International tennis tournament here last night.

Fairlie took the £4,000 ($9,000) first prize in the WCT event when he beat Britain's Mark Cox, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, 7-6, in 1 hour 52 minutes.

In earlier rounds, Fairlie had beaten Dutchman Tom Okker and American Arthur Ashe.

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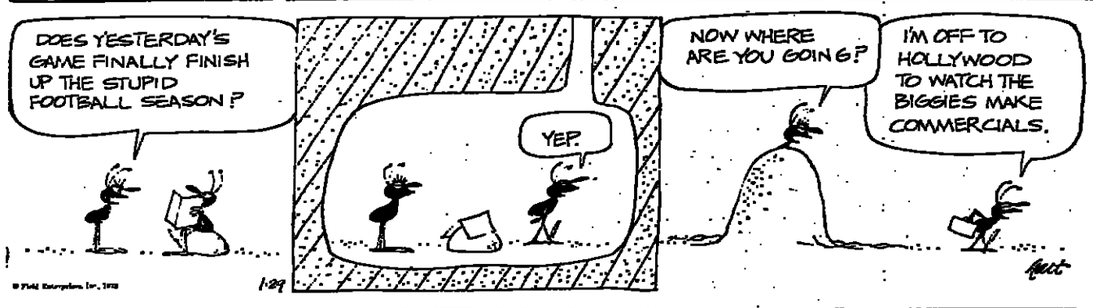
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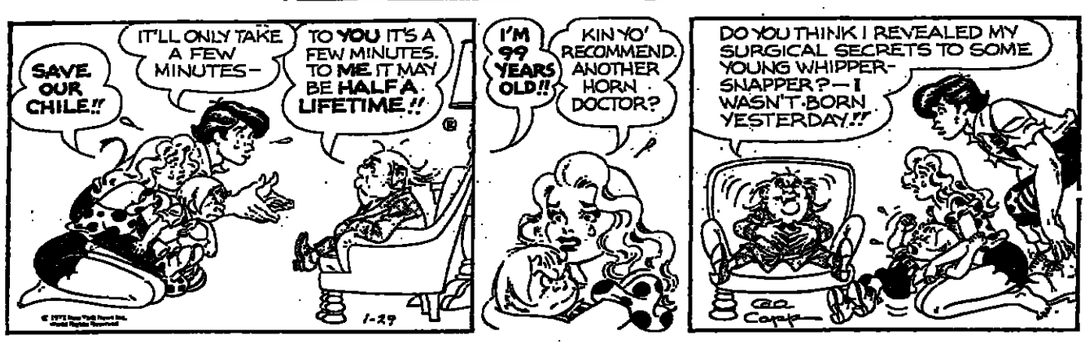
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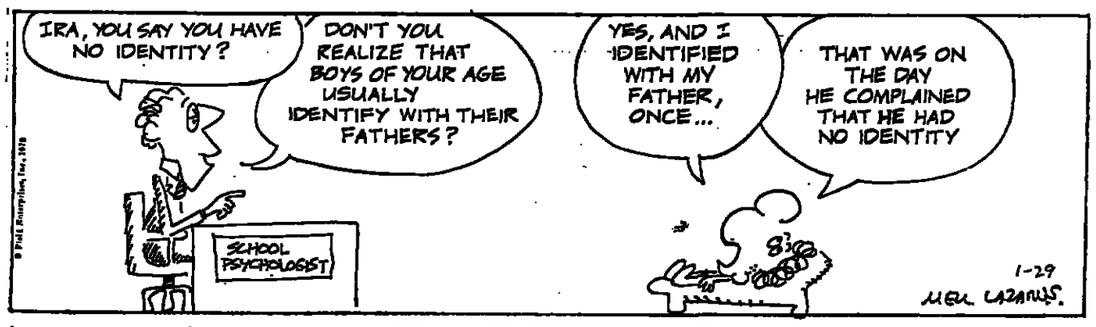
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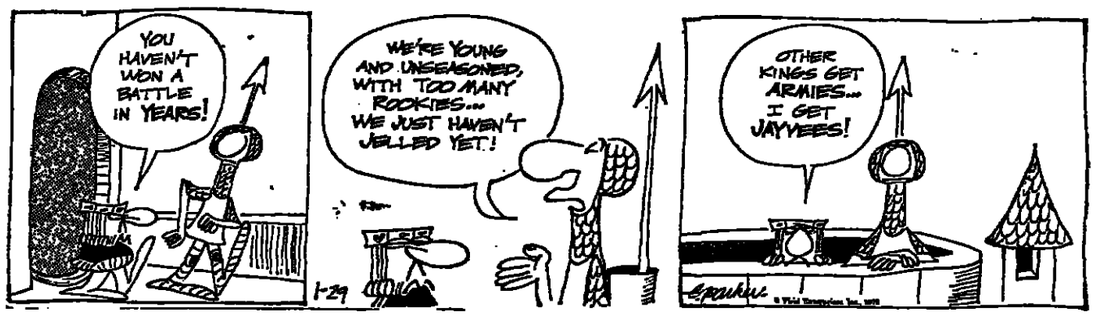
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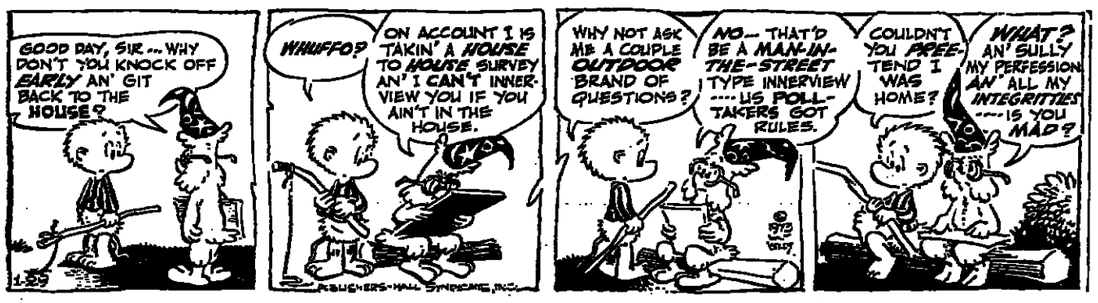
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WOULD-BE BANDITS FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A borderline four-spade contract was reached as shown, after West had over-called two clubs with a hand on which most players would prefer a take-out double. South might have contented himself with a two-spade contract, but he invited game with three hearts and North accepted the invitation.

West was on the spot for an opening lead against four spades. A trump was clearly undesirable, and the other suits were unattractive. As it turned out, he could have led either red suit and beaten the contract without difficulty, but he chose a club and from that point the play became very difficult for both sides.

South won with the ten in dummy and ran the spade queen. When this lost to the king, his chances of success became very poor: he seemed headed for one loser in each suit, and only an end-play could save him. West returned a trump, and South won with the ten in dummy and dropped the eight from his hand. He had to try to clear the diamonds without giving East the chance to play a club, so it was important to lead a diamond from the dummy. When he did so it was hardly possible for East to realize that the king would be an effective play.

As it was, West won the diamond lead with the ace and returned a diamond. South ruffed in his hand with a high trump, entered dummy with a trump lead to the seven and ruffed the last diamond. This left the following difficult position:

NORTH
♠ 3
♡ A 9 2
◇ —
♣ Q 4

WEST ♠ — ♡ Q J 10 4 ◇ — ♣ K J 8
EAST ♠ — ♡ J 8 7 3 ◇ K ♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ K 6 5
◇ —
♣ A 6

South led a low heart, and West made the routine but fatal play of the ten. The ace won, and the two was led back to the king. West realized too late that he was about to be subjected to a throw-in, so he dropped the queen. But now South was able to end-play East instead: he cashed the club ace and played a heart, forcing East to concede a ruff and sluff for South's 10th trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 10 7 3
♡ A 9 2
◇ 9 7 6
♣ Q 10 4

WEST ♠ K 5 ♡ Q 10 4 ◇ A J 5 ♣ K J 8 7 2
EAST ♠ 6 ♡ J 8 7 3 ◇ K 10 8 4 3 2 ♣ 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 9 8 4 2
♡ K 6 5
◇ Q
♣ A 6 5

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♣
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	

West led the club seven.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	B	Y	S	S		R	I	B			D	I	N	T
P	R	A	I	T		E	R	A		M	A	N	O	R
T	A	K	E	R		P	I	E	N		A	R	A	D	A
	D	E	N	A	D	A		F	O	L	K	W	A	Y
		T	O	W	E	R	O	F	B	A	B	E	L	
S	A	Y	S		E	T	C		O	P	E			
T	R	Y		B	R	E	T		E	R	E	C	T	S
A	G	A	V	E		E	O	S		O	R	L	O	P
Y	O	K	E	L	S		P	U	L	P		U	T	E
		R	A	Y		O	R	O		S	C	O	W	
	G	O	B	B	L	E	D	E	G	O	O	K		
C	U	R	I	O	S	A		F	E	R	M	I	S	
O	S	C	A	R		R	O	I		D	A	N	D	Y
S	T	A	G	S		L	A	R		E	L	G	A	R
H	O	S	E			S	T	E		R	I	S	K	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

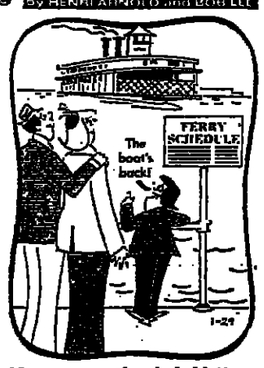


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By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CLOAK LEGAL RARELY FICKLE
Answer: *Might ring his neck!*—A COLLAR

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Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

EVERY man, and particularly every politician, can be bought. That creed helped carry a tough little kid named James Riddle Hoffa from the loading dock of a Detroit grocery warehouse to the presidency of the United States's biggest and strongest union. It also carried him to a long term in jail for jury fixing and pension fraud, a presidential commutation after the parole board had turned him down for the third time and now a prospective battle for dominance against the caretaker he left to warm his white leather throne in the palatial headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the foot of Capitol Hill.

A depressingly large measure of support for Hoffa's bleak view of conventional morality is provided in this chilling book by the head of the "get Hoffa" squad that pursued him with obsessive intensity through the Attorney Generalship of Robert F. Kennedy. For Walter Sheridan that pursuit turned into an all-consuming life mission, one in which this former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency has cast himself in the role of avenging angel determined to stamp out the sleazy alliance between big-time mobsters and the men of power in government, from the cop on the beat to the makers and shakers in Congress and the White House. After 15 years of the chase, his own verdict on society is as dreary as Hoffa's own: "The coffers of the corrupters continue to grow and the victims increase in numbers and in their feeling of hopelessness."

By way of evidence Mr. Sheridan throws into his rogue's gallery the names of dozens of bigwigs, Democrats and Republicans alike, who sprang into action at all the most convenient times to get Hoffa off the hook and to defame his detractors if they could not be flagged down through bribes or strong-arm tactics. Musclemen, dope peddlers, shakedown artists, prostitutes, Mafia godfathers and hoodlums of every description are tucked in with senators, governors, presidential aides and multimillionaire industrialists—all partners in the conspiratorial web Mr. Sheridan sees protecting the hard-fisted teamster boss, the man whose defiant boast always has been: "No one abuses Hoffa; Hoffa can take care of himself."

Mr. Sheridan's writing style is a compound of meat-ax and vacuum cleaner. He ticks off horror stories with such machine-gun rapidity and so little attempt at differentiation that the whole lurid account begins to have the dullness of a ledger cataloguing hog carcasses or metal castings. Worse still, his addiction to the police-blotter form of rigid chronology jumbles dozens of court cases, the endless hearings of the McClellan Committee, the shenanigans that killed two earlier congressional inquiries into teamster hanky-panky, the chartering of "paper locals" to sell sweetheart contracts to conscienceless employers and the systematic victimization of the rank and file into such a mishmash of interlocking paragraphs that the reader wishes he had a scorecard to keep track of who is doing what to whom.

For all that, the Sheridan account affords a dismaying array in considerable measure, convincing insight into the machinations that transformed this most powerful of unions into a dictatorial instrument of plunder and intrigue, a happy hunting ground for freebooters and fixers. Mr. Sheridan picks up where Robert Kennedy left off in his best-seller book, "The Enemy Within," which the soon-to-be attorney-general warned melodramatically that the test for America was whether democracy survived or Hoffa survived, nothing less.

It is precisely because Mr. Sheridan so obviously shares that and still holds—this somewhat hysterical view that not only the book but also the whole case against Hoffa emerges flawed. Anyone familiar with the 30,432 pages of testimony on union racketeering gathered by the McClellan Committee when Mr. Kennedy was its chief counsel is likely to underestimate the villainy of which the teamsters' little Mussolini Big was capable. And that record is made more noisome still by the persuasive detail Mr. Sheridan supplies on the Hoffa-initiated intrigue that surrounded his conviction trials and the successful effort to get him out of Lewisburg Penitentiary a little more than a third of the way through his 13-year term.

But when true believer Sheridan devotes scores of pages to lampooning the notion that he and Mr. Kennedy was ever engaged in a vendetta against Hoffa, it is a bit hard to understand why he cannot spare a single line to mention the acid dissent filed by Chief Justice Earl Warren when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Hoffa's conviction for jury tampering six years ago.

The saddest part of the Hoffa saga is how little reform has come the giant truck union has come out of all the investigations, the court trials, the jail sentences. Mr. Sheridan draws an impressive roll of bebagged and gangsters still in positions of influence. The Central States Teamster Pension Fund, milked by the mob for millions in "broker's fees," still has a billion dollars in assets. No union has won loftier status in the labor movement that President Nixon is building as a mainstay of his "New Majority." None gets more conspicuous tokens of presidential attention.

Indeed, the only cloud on the teamster horizon is a growing likelihood that Hoffa, the man the President let out of jail, and Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the caretaker while caretaker whom the President now calls "my kind of labor leader," may soon be slugging it out for permanent possession of the driver's wheel. Whichever way that contest comes out, the crusade that Bobby Kennedy and Walter Sheridan started will be stalled in the truck terminal.

A.H. Raskin is assistant editorial page editor of The New York Times and longtime reporter of labor affairs.

CROSSWORD

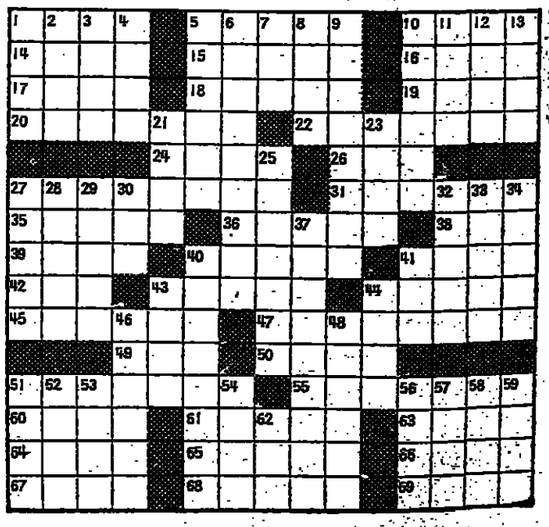
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Fellow
5 —— as a fiddle
10 Golf stroke
14 Fabric
15 Office worker
16 Florida's —— Sound
17 Cereal grains
18 Béchamel, e.g.
19 Shamrock land
20 Host
22 Units in a sum
24 Gloomy Dean
26 Perfect, in space
27 Kind of general
31 Cuddle
35 Kind of coffee
36 Galvanizes
38 Operated
39 Network
40 Musical transition
41 Lively
42 Spanish queen
43 Awaited one of drama
44 Employment
45 Presidential middle name
47 Role in "Our Town"
49 Place
50 Vingt——
51 Soft
55 Emerging, in heraldry
60 Corn cake
61 Aegean island
63 Part of a ship
64 Kind of poetry
65 Dress style
66 Opposed
67 Brake part
68 Expansion agent
69 Viewed

DOWN

1 Heavy shoe
2 Learn
3 Pony up
4 Do modeling
5 Agree
6 Daydreamed
7 Pot-au——
8 Peruvian
9 Perform with the Bolshoi
10 Parts of the face
11 "Young Man With a——"
12 Thesis abbr.
13 Writes
21 Rinehart character
23 Deer
25 Daughter of Icarius
27 Lighted
28 Vernon's partner
29 Essential
30 Direction: Abbr.
32 Enjoyable thing
33 Handel work
34 Stage direction
37 Plant-growth cycles
40 Predict
41 Biblical song: Abbr.
43 African animals
44 Vases
46 Give —— of one's mind
48 Apple
51 Goddess of hope
52 Hebrew letter
53 Mussel genus
54 Elihu
56 Poison tree
57 English composer
58 Fa or la
59 Romulus or Remus
62 Miss Farrow



هكذا من الأصل

Routs Notre Dame, 82-63

UCLA Streaks to Record With No. 61

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 28 (NYT).—The University of California, Los Angeles, gained its 61st straight basketball victory yesterday, setting a National Collegiate Athletic Association record.

UCLA, the defending national champion, routed Notre Dame, 82-63, to break the record set 35 years ago by the University of San Francisco.

Nothing the Irish could do yesterday was going to stop these mighty Bruins from another record achievement in the log that includes eight of the last nine national championships. They have won the last six in a row, also a record.

Coach Digger Phelps of Notre Dame even tried for help from the "sixth man"—the enthusiastic 11,000 fans who packed the Notre Dame athletic and convocation center for the nationally televised game. A pre-game rally that had Notre Dame fans warming up for the occasion was held one hour prior to the game.

But once under way, the Walton Gang (so named because of its leader, Bill Walton) dominated play and Walton was again the individual star. He worked in excellent manner at both ends of the court, scored 24 points, took 15 rebounds, had four assists and blocked 10 shots. When it was over and the record was theirs, the UCLA players and John Wooden, the coach, reminded one of the old New York Yankees who became so used to winning titles and setting records. There was calm joy, no shouting in the dressing room, and "happy" was about the strongest expression of feeling over the 61st consecutive victory.

Happier Days

Wooden, 62, a native of Indiana, was his usual soft-spoken self following the record. He is happy, but more subdued than usual these days probably because of a heart ailment that sidelined him for a while last month.

Wooden said: "Oh, I'm happy alright. But this does not compare to the first national championship." His UCLA team of 1964 won the school's first national collegiate basketball title.

The UCLA coach reflected a bit and said: "You know, this is cease-fire day. We of UCLA are a lot happier about that than about any record 61 games."

Wooden, who coached at South Bend Central High School for 11 years prior to World War II, said: "This record was the combined work of three teams. Now the pressure is off on the streak and we can prepare for more conference play that we must win."

The noise at the start of yesterday's game was amazing. But that condition ended midway in the second half when UCLA had everything under control.

In order to gain dominance, UCLA played a physical game. Notre Dame met the challenge of contact with a gusto and the battle lines were drawn early for a rough struggle under the baskets.

Pete Crotty, one of Notre Dame's four starting sophomores, received a bloody nose in the first half in a match with Larry Hollyfield.

But Walton dominated the action and the junior, listed at 6 feet 11 inches though he looks to be over 7 feet, came out of all contact scraps on top. Two tip-ins broke an 8-8 deadlock and the Bruins took an eight-point lead in seven minutes of action.

The Bruins led, 38-25, at intermission. It seemed clear then that Notre Dame would not really have a change as it had two years ago, when UCLA suffered its last defeat, in this same arena, on Jan. 23, 1971. Notre Dame beat the Bruins that day, 88-82.

Following the game, Phelps congratulated Wooden, saying: "On behalf of the University of Notre Dame, we congratulate you for your achievement and wish you the best the rest of the season."

Later Phelps said. "If it's going to happen it will happen in the final four group." The Notre Dame coach meant any chance to beat UCLA will come when the Bruins reach the semi-finals of the national championship tournament.

Each half was played with a different basketball. Wooden kept one for UCLA and Lee Williams, director of the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass., was present to accept the other.

While UCLA continues along its winning way one member of the nation's elite suffered a crushing week. North Carolina, which carried a 15-1 record and the No. 3 ranking, fell to Virginia on Thursday and then lost again yesterday to fourth-rated Maryland, 94-88.

Second-ranked North Carolina State, the only other major unbeaten along with UCLA, won its 14th straight by routing Furman, 98-73; fifth-ranked Long Beach State defeated Northern Illinois, 101-36; sixth-ranked Indiana beat Michigan, 79-73; seventh-ranked Minnesota beat Michigan State, 93-77; eighth-ranked Marquette beat Loyola of Chicago, 73-54 and ninth-ranked Houston beat the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 104-94.

U.S.-Bred Dart Hanover Wins Paris Trot Classic

By Michael Brandt

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Dart Hanover proved he is more than a pretty face today as the only U.S.-bred trotter in the Prix d'Amérique scored a smashing victory in the 800,000-franc (about $160,000) classic and helped thwart favored Une de Mai in her quest for the only major trotting prize she has failed to capture.

Dart Hanover was purchased from a U.S. breeder in 1967 because "he had a good-looking head and a nice disposition," according to Italian trainer William Casoli. The victory of the 8-year-old son of Hoot Mon out of Delicia Hanover was truly an international effort, for two Swedes make up the rest of the team, owner Ulf Moberg and driver Berndt Lindstedt.

Lindstedt moved Dart Hanover, 37-to-1 shot, along the rail during the last turn of the 2,600-meter test (about 1 5/8 miles) at Vincennes race track and had the field of 15 at his mercy as he caught 10-year-old Tony M in midstretch and won by a length with something left.

The victor paid the equivalent of $75.80 for $2 to win and earned 420,000 francs (about $84,000), boosting his career total to $604,523. He was timed in 3 minutes 21 1/10 seconds, a blazing kilometer reduction time of 1:17.3. It was the second fastest race in the history of the classic.

There were many disappointments today, the major one being Une de Mai's failure in her fifth attempt to win the Prix d'Amérique. The 9-year-old daughter of Kerjacques was nipped for third by Véronique R, and added fourth-place money of 27,000 francs (about $5,400) to her career bankroll, boosting it to $1,703,802. Although she is the greatest money winner in the history of trotting, she has managed just a second and a third in the Prix d'Amérique.

Two other horses which didn't fulfill expectations were Buffet II and Aigle Noir. The 6-year-old Buffet showed all his usual early speed, reaching contention early from the unfavorable 15 post in the second tier behind the autostart, but ran out of gas down the backstretch. Aigle Noir, an 8-year-old which received a lot of publicity for his return to championship racing after two operations for strangulated inguinal hernias, started poorly and was never in contention.

Dart Hanover also started from the second tier, the No. 14 post, but Lindstedt skillfully guided him to the inside and fifth position shortly after the start.

"I stayed on the inside," said Linstedt, "and followed Veronique R along the rail on the last turn. Buffet? He tired early. He was always on the outside."

Leopold Verroken, the driver-trainer of Tony M, had taken the lead with the stallion at the top of the stretch. "Tony didn't tire at the end," Verroken said. "The other horse just came too fast."

Tony has combined racing and stud for the past two years, but he has competed in his last Prix d'Amérique, because the conditions limit the race to 4 to 10 year olds. In six career efforts in the first jewel of French trotting's triple crown, Tony has taken second place three times.

Une de Mai started from the second row, and the unlucky 13 post she drew was to foreshadow the evil that would befall her. "She got off in a little trot," said anguished driver-trainer Jean-René Gougeon about the lackadaisical start which cost her valuable ground. "If they want to use the autostart in the Prix d'Amérique, then limit the race to 10 horses," Gougeon said. "Either you want to find out which is the best horse or not." Only 10 horses can fit on the front row of the starting gate and a second-row trotter could lose many lengths if he is behind a slow starter. In Europe, most races begin from a tape.

Gougeon explained that he ran into heavy traffic trying to reach contention and "I had to check twice" to avoid trouble. He simulated pulling back on the reins, then shrugged. "That's racing," he said.

Of the others, Vanina B made a strong move around the last turn after being far back and finished fifth, ending driver Jean Mary's hopes for a third straight victory in the classic. He won the last two years with Tidalium Pélo, a 10-year-old stallion which is not in good shape now. Another two-time winner of the race, West German-born Hans Fromming, who trains in Italy, guided Armenie to sixth place after being prominent throughout the race. Bill D, the other highly regarded 6-year-old besides Buffet, had a horrendous start from the 11 post in the second row and was disqualified for breaking stride at the wire after finishing ninth.

The Prix d'Amérique is the first race on the international circuit, so Dart Hanover, the 1972 victor in the point standings, is out in front in defense of his title. He will not contest the second leg of the triple crown, the Prix de France, because the Prix d'Amérique victor has to spot the field 25 meters. He also will probably pass up the third leg, the Prix de Paris, Casoli said.

Although the son of Hoot Mon is owned by Moberg, a Swedish industrialist who is the proprietor of the Flakt Stable, Casoli trains him at the Count Mangelli Stable in Angola, Italy.

Oilers' Tilleman Dealt For Falcons' Top Pick

HOUSTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Mike Tilleman, the Houston Oilers' leading defensive tackle last season, has been traded to Atlanta for the Falcons' No. 1 draft choice, Oilers general manager John Breen said.

Tilleman, a seven-year veteran from Montana, ran into contract problems with the Oilers before last season and played out his option during 1972. He would have become a free agent May 1.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

East

Bucknell 75, Lehigh 40.
La Salle 69, Duquesne 67.
Scranton 88, Juniata 66.
Kings 81, Drew 69.
Trenton 73, Monmouth 31.
Bollins 81, New Hampshire 69.
Carnegie Mellon 61, Thiel 59.

Midwest

No. Dakota St. 76, No. Iowa 64.
Knox 60, Grinnell 55.
Northeastern 118, St. Xavier 89.
Ripon 68, Carleton 58.
Michigan Tech. 61, SW Minn. 58.
Monmouth 102, Cornell (Iowa) 83.
East Mich. 72, Chicago St. 70.

West

Arizona 89, Utah 86.
New Mexico 70, Wyoming 56.
UT El Paso 57, Colorado St. 49.
Hardin-Simmons 67, Pan American 56.
Oklahoma City 85, Air Force 84.
Stanford 80, Santa Barbara 68.
Utah St. 94, Nevada Reno 88.
Montana St. 82, Idaho 71.
San Diego St. 58, U.S. Inter. 55.
Montana 57, Gonzaga 54.

SATURDAY

East

Rutgers 82, Columbia 74.
Long Beach St. 101, North. Illinois 86.
Army 67, Manhattan 66.
Temple 79, Holy Cross 65.
Rhode Island 92, Fordham 79.
Providence 87, Jacksonville 84.
Connecticut 104, Vermont 74.
Buffalo 98, Brown 87.
Cheyney 75, Shippensburg 42.
Wagner 66, Hofstra 62.
Dowling 55, Marist 42.
Albany St. (N.Y.) 71, S. Conn. 48.
Central Conn. 97, Stonehill 80.
Conn. 104, Vermont 74.
Albright 66, Moravian 56.
Lebanon Valley 85, Swarthmore 72.
Phila. Textile 88, Susquehanna 58.
Kings 88, Iona 63.
Lycoming 81, Delaware Valley 75.
Roanoke 82, St. Francis (Pa.) 79.
Pittsburgh 63, Penn State 53.
Gettysburg 70, Westminster 60.
Villanova 79, St. Joseph 72 (20t).
CW Post 53, Stony Brook 51.
Canisius 78, Boston College 58.
Allegheny 83, Carnegie-Mellon 61.
Dickinson 76, Haverford 57.
Wilkes 94, Juniata 67.
Queens 74, Kings Point 71.
FDU 56, St. Francis (N.Y.) 54.

South

Morris Harvey 90, Salem 71.
Maryland 94, North Carolina 88.
Alabama 73, Tennessee 58.
N.C. St. 98, Furman 73.
S. Carolina St. 54, Wolford 51.
Georgia Tech. 88, Duke 88.
Richmond 65, Citadel 63.
Kentucky 86, LSU 71.
E. Carolina 69, VMI 43.
Florida 87, Old Dominion 84.
West Virginia 81, Ge. Wash. 60.
Auburn 81, Vanderbilt 77.
South Carolina 86, Illinois 76.
Chattanooga 110, No. Kentucky 72.
Va. Union 72, Wash.-Lee 70.
Murray St. 99, Western Kentucky 80.

Midwest

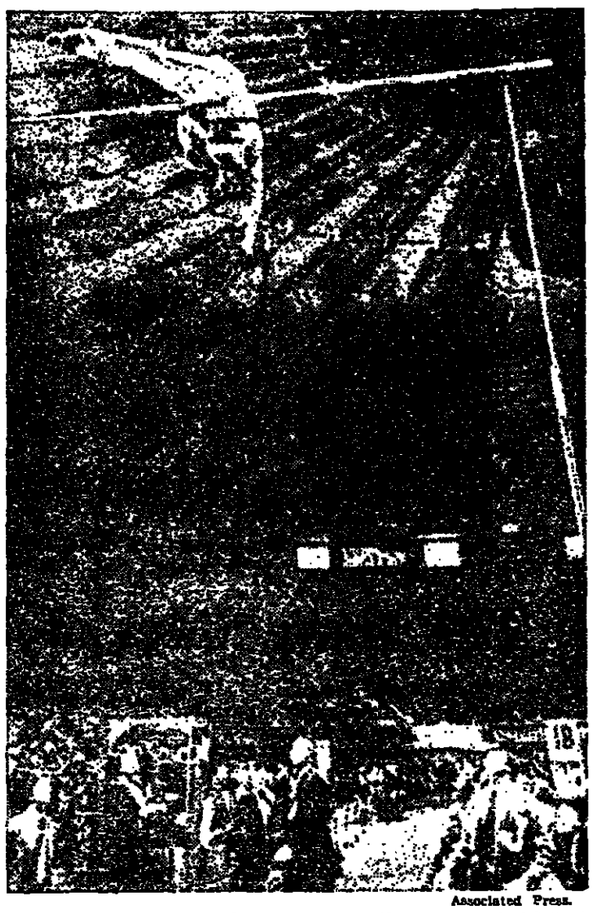
UCLA 82, Notre Dame 63.
Minnesota 93, Michigan St. 78.
Ohio State 79, Purdue 73.
Marquette 73, Loyola 54.
Indiana 79, Michigan 73.
Kansas 90, Iowa St. 78.
Ohio U. 86, Bowling Green 66.
Ohio Univ. 86, Bowling Green 68.
Miami 68, Kent. St. 56.
Akron 65, Youngstown 60.
Marietta 67, Bal.-Wallace 65.
Evansville 91, St. Joseph's 86 (OT).
Illinois St. 137, McMurray 72.
St. Louis 88, West Texas St. 55.
Wooster 86, Kenyon 82.
Toledo 70, Western Michigan 52.
Carleton 90, Lawrence 67.
St. Olaf 88, Ripon 66.
North Dakota 68 Northern Iowa 63.
MacAlester 81, Hamline 79 (3OT).
Detroit 81, St. John's 59.
Wittenberg 58, Ohio Northern 43.
Rio Grande 85, Urbana 78.
Cincinnati 110, W.-Mary 68.
Oberlin 92, Thiel (Pa.) 54.
Northwestern 74, Wisconsin 73.

Southwest

Rice 81, Texas A-M 75.
Sam Houston 83, S.F. Austin 68.
Kansas St. 74, Oklahoma St. 64.
Arkansas 90, TCU 75.
McMurry 81, Sul Ross 76.
McNeese 97, Lamar 87.
Texas Tech 73, Texas 64 (OT).
Howard Payne 99 Angelo 91.
East Texas 82, Texas A-M 74.
Louisiana Tech. 81, Texas-Ark. 71.
SW Texas 98, Tarleton 91.
Trinity 98, Austin 81.
North Texas 78, Louisville 64.
Houston 104, UN-Las Vegas 94.
Oral Roberts 121, Loyola (La.) 109.

West

Montana 82, Idaho 71.
BYU 81, Arizona St. 67.
Oregon St. 89, Oregon 60
California 83, Santa Clara 60.
Washington 64, Portland St. 58.
Colorado 90, Oklahoma 69.
Colorado St. 76, New Mexico 67.
San Francisco 89, San Fran. St. 46.
UC Riverside 59, Fullerton St. 47.



Associated Press.

IN THE CLEAR—American Steve Smith pole vaults 18 feet 1/4 inch in New York meet to break world indoor record.

Bob Cochran Shows Versatility in Skiing

From Wire Dispatches

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, Jan. 28.—Roland Collombin of Switzerland was the best downhill racer this weekend, France's Jean-Noël Augert was No. 1 in the slalom but America's Bob Cochran proved to be the best all-around skier.

Augert, the 1970 slalom world champion, flashed down the two slalom heats on treacherous snow in a total time of 1 minute 46.22 seconds today. Italy's defending World Cup winner, Gustavo Thoeni, was second in 1:47.07.

The race marked the end of the second period of the World Cup competition. The third commences in early February, with races in Austria at Schruns and St. Anton.

Collombin, who did not enter today's slalom, retained his overall cup lead with 131 points. The daredevil Swiss won the downhill yesterday beating teammate and downhill Olympic winner Bernhard Russi. Cochran was third.

For Augert, it was his third straight victory here. "This victory was very important for me," said Augert, who was hurt earlier this season. "I hope to become the old Augert again, and I will try to win the maximum World Cup points in my specialty, the slalom."

Cochran won the prestigious combined trophy with the third in the downhill and his 15th today. After the slalom, the Richmond, Vt., skier said, "I know I was going slow today, but I had to be careful, trying to win the combined trophy." He clocked 1:51.63.

Bob's sister, Marylin, won the World Cup slalom at Chamonix, France, on Friday. His victory in the combined was somewhat aided by the slalom falls of his closest rivals. Russi, a poor slalomer generally, spilled in the first heat.

Other falls included Spain's 1972 Olympic slalom champion Francesco Fernandez-Ochoa, France's Henri Duvillard, West Germany's Max Rieger, Alfred Hagn and Christian Neureuther, and Austria's David Zwilling, who was handicapped by an ailing shoulder due to a downhill fall.

Zwilling is tied for second in the World Cup standings with Thoeni. Each has 104 points.

Collombin won in 2:13.32 yesterday and said he doesn't think he can retain his cup lead for long, mainly because the next series of races features the slalom and giant slalom, the best events of Thoeni.

Collombin said, "There are only two more downhill runs to come in the World Cup, and this is not enough to maintain my lead."

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Roland Collombin, Switz., 2.13.32.
2. Bernahard Russi, Switz., 2:13.49.
3. Bob Cochran, U.S., 2:14.38.
4. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:14.59.
5. Marcello Varallo, Italy, 2:14.63.
6. Philippe Roux, Switz., 2:14.81.
7. Peter Feyersinger, Austria, 3:15 20.
8. Mike Lafferty, U.S., 2:15.49.
9. Henri Duvillard, France, 2:15.78.
10. Giuliano Besson Italy, 2:16.07.

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Jean-Noel Augert, France, 106.22. (50.83, 55.39).
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 107.07, (51.91, 55.16).
3. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland, 107.56. (51.16, 56.40).
4. Piero Groa, Italy, 108.07, (52.55, 55.52).
5. Walter Tresch, Switzerland, 108.42, (52.23, 56.19).
6. Rolando Thoeni, Italy, 108.44, (51.84, 56.60).
7. Jan Bachleda, Poland, 108.45, (51.89, 56.46).
8. Eberardo Schmalzl, Italy, 108.80, (52.65, 56.15).
9. Alfred Matt, Austria, 108.82, (52.59, 56.23).
   Adolf Roesti, Switzerland, 108.82, (52.34, 55.48).

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Roland Collombin, Switz., 131 pts.
2. David Zwilling, Austria, 104.
   Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 104.
4. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland, 81.
5. Piero Gros, Italy, 69.
6. Henri Duvillard, France, 67.
7. Christian Neureuther, W. Ger., 65.
8. Marcello Varallo, Italy, 64.
9. Karl Cordin, Austria, 50.
   Walter Tresch, Switzerland, 50.

Smith First Vaulter To Reach 18 Feet In an Indoor Meet

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Steve Smith justified his pre-meet prediction and became the first pole vaulter to clear 18 feet indoors Friday night.

The muscular 21-year-old Californian, who had cleared 17 feet 11 inches last week in Los Angeles for a world indoor record, succeeded on his first attempt at 18 feet 1/4 inch Friday night during the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

Smith cleared the crossbar by almost three inches with a relatively short approach that reflected strength, confidence and control of his fiberglass pole.

It was the same model that had been banned by international officials at the Munich Olympics last year. Using another model, Smith cleared only 15-9 at the Olympics.

"When I get a stiffer pole I think I can go 18-8 indoors," said the 6-foot-1 1/2 inch, 184-pound Smith, who leaped excitedly out of the pit after his jump, jogged triumphantly on the track and then went into the stands to shake hands with Fred Schmertz, the 84-year-old meet director.

Millrose Heights

It was the fifth time that the Garden had been the scene of a height-changing record in the pole vault and the fourth time that the performance came during the Millrose Games.

If Schmertz was excited over this new page of track and field history, his first sub-4-minute Wanamaker mile must wait another year.

Bob Wheeler, the Duke University Olympian who felt he could shatter the barrier, got neither a fast pace nor a fair finish.

Wheeler finished first in the race in 4 minutes 4.3 seconds but was disqualified moments later for interfering with Henryk Szordykowski of Poland in the stretch.

Szordykowski, who finished second in 4:04.4, was awarded first place and Reg McAfee of North Carolina was moved to second.

Szordykowski was involved in a stormy shoving incident with Marty Liquori in a Garden mile two years ago. At the time, the crowd booed Liquori at the finish line after Liquori had turned and threatened Szordykowski, whose reputation as a physical runner is acknowledged by rivals. Liquori was absolved of any wrongdoing in the race.

The sprints and hurdles produced excellent performances from Herb Washington and Rod Milburn.

Washington, apparently miffed over failure to receive Millrose invitations in previous years, outran Capt. Mel Pender, Dr. Delano Meriwether and Robert Taylor and won by six feet in 6 seconds.

"It's like trying to date a girl that you dig," Washington, 22, said. "If she says no, you just keep trying again and again. Finally, after you date her, you find out she's not so much."

Slowly running his way into shape, Milburn finally displayed the precision and speed that carried him to an Olympic gold medal in the high hurdles. He won the 60 by a yard over Willie Davenport in 7 seconds, then speculated about his numbers on the pro football draft on Tuesday.

"I think I should go in the fourth or fifth round," said the 6-foot 180-pounder, who played wide receiver for Southern University last fall.

Smith looks like a football player, and he attacked the crossbar with the drive and strength of a pulling guard. He cleared 17 feet on his first attempt, missed once at 17-5 before sailing over for a meet record, then quickly moved the crossbar to the 18-foot mark, four feet over the winning jump of Keith Brown in the meet 40 years ago.

Quick Gun

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Jan. 28 (AP).—The 1,000-yard run in the Albuquerque invitational indoor track and field meet last night became an 824-yard run when the gun for the final lap was fired one lap too soon, clouding a victory by Mike Boit of Kenya.

Marty Liquori, one of the world's top milers before a foot injury kept him out of competition last year, was bunched with three others in a premature race for second place, but officials only announced Boit as the winner, and recorded no times.

The meet's luster was dimmed further when Chi Cheng, one of the world's top female athletes until an injury in 1970, decided against entering the women's 60-yard hurdles in a comeback attempt, and Sweden's Kjell Isaksson was scratched from the pole vault after pulling a muscle in Friday night's Examiner Games in San Francisco.

Kenyan Kip Keino churned unchallenged to a 4:02.7 mile. Keino lowered his own meet record of 4:04.2, set last year, but was well off the 3:56.4 world indoor mark held by Tom O'Hara and Jim Ryun.

Meet records also were established by Olympic marathon gold medalist Frank Shorter, at 8:37.4 in the two-mile run, and Carol Hudson, in the women's 1,000-yard run at 2:34.7.

Prefontaine Fastest American 2-Miler

Feuerbach Heaves Shot to Indoor Mark

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 28 (UPI).—Al Feuerbach broke his world indoor shotput record and Steve Prefontaine cracked the American indoor two-mile mark last night at the Oregon Invitational track and field meet.

Before a hometown crowd of 10,000, Prefontaine zipped to an 8-minute 24.6-second clocking to eclipse the mark of 8:26.2 held by Frank Shorter. The world mark of 8:19.2 is owned by Kerry O'Brien of Australia.

On his next to last throw, Feuerbach hurled the shot 69 feet 5 3/4 inches to break his indoor world mark of 69-4 1/2, set two weeks ago in Los Angeles.

Feuerbach said Poland's Wladyslaw Komar, the Olympic winner, helped him. He said Komar told him he had been "jumping up too much, so I stayed down." Komar finished second with 67-7.

Steve Smith, who set an indoor pole vault mark at 18 feet 1/4 inch Friday night in New York, won here at a height of 17 feet.

"I only got about three hours sleep and the cross-country trip took its toll," said Smith. "I hoped to do at least 17-6 or 18 again, but my legs were rubbery out there."

Another surprise was a fourth-place finish by Mark Winzenried in the 1,000-yard run, won by Craig Gibson, University of Washington in 2:10.6. Winzenried had upset Olympic champion Dave Wottle in the 880 Friday night in San Francisco.

Liquori Takes 2-Mile

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Marty Liquori, with a strong finishing kick in the final quarter mile, defeated Tracy Smith in the two-mile run at the San Francisco Examiner Games Friday night.

Liquori, on a comeback after 11 months on the sidelines with an injured foot, finished 15 yards ahead of Smith, a Los Angeles policeman, who held a 20-yard lead at the halfway point. Liquori's time was 8:42.

Olympic gold medalist Kip Keino of Kenya lunged in the last yard to beat Duncan McDonald in the mile. He took the lead at the halfway point, but McDonald caught up at the three-quarter mark and opened a 10-yard lead going into the final lap.

Keino and McDonald were timed in 4:03.8, with Willie Eashman of Hayward State third at 4:06.8.

Olympic gold medalist Dave Wottle of Bowling Green got off to a poor start in the 880 and was unable to move through the pack. He finished second to Mark Winzenried of Club West, who holds the world indoor 1,000 yard record.

Winzenried clocked 1:51.3, with Wottle at 1:53.1 and Denmark's Neils Kahlke of Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo third at 1:56.2.

Southern California's Randy Williams, gold medalist in the long jump, won his duel with Bob Beamon of San Diego Track Club by two inches, leaping 26-3 1/4 to Beamon's 26-1/4. Beamon holds the world indoor and outdoor records.

Martin McGrady, world indoor 600 record holder, won the 440 in 49.1. McGrady won by 15 yards over Kermit Bayless of Bay Area Striders, whose time was 50.8.

George Woods won the shotput in 68-6 1/4. Dal Feuerbach was second with 68-4 1/4. Brian Oldfield of Chicago did 64-10 1/2 for third, and the best Olympic gold medalist Wladyslaw Komar of Poland could do was 62-2 1/2.

Sweden's Jell Isaksson finished third in the pole vault behind Vic Dias and Bob Slover, both of Bay Area Striders. All three cleared 16-6, with Dias winning on fewer misses.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 138, Houston 126 (Cowens 24, Havlicek 23; Murphy 27, Marin 22). Celtics score 47 points in first period.
Milwaukee 117, Detroit 105 (Jabbar 35, Dandridge 22; Rowe 30, Sing 22). Oscar Robertson had 16 assists.
Cleveland 105, Philadelphia 100 (Wilkins 28, Johnson 22; Carter 25, Ellis 17). Cavaliers spoil coaching debut of Kevin Loughery.
Atlanta 118, Buffalo 82 (Hudson 31, Bellamy 27; E. Smith 22, R. Smith, Garrett 14).
Chicago 110, Baltimore 100 (Van Lier 23, B. Love 22; Hayes 34, Chenier 19). Bulletts' seven-game winning streak snapped.
Los Angeles 100, Golden State 84 (West 32, Bridges 18; Russel, Ellis 16, Barry 13).
Phoenix 120, Portland 116 (Scott 33, Hawkins 23; Wicks 33, Petrie 32).

Saturday's Games

Baltimore 115, Buffalo 87 (Chenier 23, Hayes, Love, Riordan 17; McAdoo 25. Kauffman 17). Phil Chenier scores 19 points in first quarter.
New York 111, Boston 108 (Frazier 25, DeBusschere 24; Havlicek 26, Cowens 21). Knicks win 18th in row at home and end Celtics 10-game winning streak.
Atlanta 129, KC-Omaha 128 (Hudson 35, Trapp 26; Archibald 52, Guokas 16). Lou Hudson scores 28 points in second half. Nate Archibald hits on 21 of 31 field-goal attempts, has eight assists and 11 rebounds.
Portland 117, Phoenix 109 (Petrie 33, Wicks 25, D. Van Arsdale 28, Walk 24).
Los Angeles 122, Golden State 107 (McMillian 31, West 28; Mullins 30, Barnett, Barry 23). Lakers open 6 1/2-game lead over Warriors in Pacific Division.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Mexico City, Charlie Sifford of the United States shot par 72 in the third round of the Raleigh Cup tournament to lead Spain's Angel Gallardo by one stroke. Sifford had a three-round total of 207. Mexico's Enrique Perez Acosta was third with 210.

More Sports News On Page 11

WHA Results

Friday's Games

New York Raiders 5, Los Angeles 4 (Rivers 2, Sheehan, Jones, Peacosh; Venerucso, Slater, Odrowski, Ramo).
Winnipeg 3, Quebec 3 (Bordeleau, Cuddier; Caron, Gaudette).
Minnesota 4, Ottawa 2 (MacMillan 2, Johnson 2; Carleton, Gibson).

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 1, Alberta 0 (Lawson). Danny Lawson's goal, his 28th, in overtime, wins game.
Quebec 3, New England 1 (Parizeau, Grimdon, Bergeron; Sheehy).
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1 (Andrea, Pumple; Liddington).

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Observer

Sex Revolution

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—H.P. Podsimmer of Old Puling, Conn., writes us about a problem that has arisen at his house in connection with the sexual revolution. He wants advice which this column, mired as it is in the *ancien sex regime*, is unable to give. Readers who wish to be helpful may send advice to this column. It will be forwarded under plain cover.



Baker

"As soon as the sexual revolution began," writes Podsimmer, "my wife and I flung ourselves into the cause which, believe me, was not easy considering the variety of other causes to which we were then devoted.

"My wife, Bessie, was into the A.C.L.U., the Peace Movement and the drives to legalize pot and abortion, and I was struggling with an 8 percent mortgage, which meant I had to keep the big boys at the company persuaded that even though I might be a shade over 30, I could still cut the mustard. As a result of this necessity, I was into three martinis at lunch and those chemical shirts with gigantic collars that need a necktie knot as big as a fist.

* * *

"I mention this last only because these fashionable chemical shirts make me sweat heavily. (Notice that I say "sweat" now instead of "perspire." I couldn't have done that before the sexual revolution.) After three martinis had combined with the intense sweating brought on by the youthful chemical shirts, I was exhausted. The last thing I wanted to face when I got home tired in the evening was a sexual revolution.

"I told this to Bessie when the revolution began. 'I'm disappointed in you, H.P.,' she said. 'When America had its leisure-time problem, you were man enough to start listening to highbrow music. When America faced its physical fitness crisis, you didn't hesitate to get out and jog.'

"I knew what she was leading up to. She was going to accuse me of letting the country down. She was going to warn me that if I didn't accept the sexual revolution, I would soon give up chemical shirts and become indifferent to prison reform.

"To make a long story short, I agreed to go along with the sexual revolution for the sake of the country and the children. We decided that Sunday would be 'S. R. Day,' as we called it, at the Podsimmer household.

"At first the children seemed to enjoy it. Their wholesome laughter was truly something to warm a father's heart that first Sunday when I carved the roast in the nude. I had explained to them that grown people often felt an overpowering and perfectly healthy desire to take off their clothes and prance around in their pelts, and that if there was ever to be justice and love in this old world we had to quit being ashamed of our bodies and learn to carve the roast in the nude even if it did make us feel like fools.

"Afterwards we had a candid, completely unabashed discussion of the Oedipus complex and subconscious bestiality yearnings concealed under the innocently simpering prose of 'Heidi.'

"On subsequent Sundays we enjoyed frank, wholesome discussions of lesser-known components of the reproductive organs such as the vas deferens and the epididymis.

"Recently, however, things began to go badly. The change began, I think, when Billy, our youngest child, said he hadn't the slightest interest in the discussion of the corpus luteum about which we planned to have a good, sound, wholesome discussion over the Sunday fried chicken.

"Carlotta, our oldest, said she didn't either. She was sure, she said, that the corpus luteum was sound, healthy and wholesome, that it was nothing to be ashamed about, and that if we could all face it honestly we would be better Americans. But the fact was, she went on, that whatever was good for you tended, like spinach, to be uninteresting. If we had to have sex every Sunday, she inquired, why could we not move ahead to stag movies?

"Next Sunday Bessie and I showed stag movies while pointing out in running commentaries how this sort of material debased womanhood and reduced manhood to the level of beasthood through its sick, unwholesome, shame-faced smirking. Though the children watched with interest the first few Sundays, after a month or so they all said that dull as the corpus luteum might be, it was less tiresome than the psychological depression which Bessie and I produced with our lectures about the bad hygiene of obscene movies.

"Then, a few Sundays ago, Billy demanded to know why everybody had to talk about sex every Sunday. 'That's right,' Carlotta said, 'sex is even more boring than spinach.' Little Melva said: 'I hate sex, Daddy. Why don't we ever talk about mass murders?'

"From all this, you can see my problem. I want to know how to keep my family in step with the sexual revolution without making sex as depressing as looking for a downtown parking space."



Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem, left, and Henryk Szeryng with Stradivarius he gave to Israel.

The Many Sides of Henryk Szeryng's Life

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT).—As far as Henryk Szeryng is concerned, the violin recital he is giving tomorrow night to benefit the American Hospital of Paris is more than just a slight detour in a busy concert career.

"It couldn't come at a better time, just as the war is ending," he said the other day in his Paris apartment. "There is a heartwarming triangle in it, with the United States represented by the hospital, which I have known since I was a young student here; France because I am playing with a fine young French pianist, Sylvie Mercier, in an all-French program—Leclair, Debussy and Franck—and Mexico through me."

The Polish-born (in 1922) violinist has been a Mexican citizen since 1946, and he takes seriously, but not at all pompously, his status as a roving cultural ambassador (with diplomatic passport) for his adopted country, and as honorary musical adviser to its UNESCO delegation here.

"What we are trying to do," he said of one aspect of his UNESCO assignment, "is to facilitate a career, whether as a *teacher, performer* or *composer*, for all especially gifted young musicians. We want to fill a certain gap, to help those who did not win a first prize in a famous competition, or who do not have a first-class manager, or who do not have a Rubinstein to help them."

Szeryng had all that and more. He describes his own life as a succession of "fairy tales" that are still going on "at the rate of one a day." His wealthy parents saw that he got a magnificent education, general and musical—Carl Flesch in Berlin for violin, Nadia Boulanger in Paris for composition, among other teachers.

When the war broke out, Szeryng, fluent in seven languages, quickly became aide and translator to Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish premier in exile, in addition to giving many concerts for the servicemen of all Allied countries. In December, 1942, he *spent five days in Mexico on a mission to* relocate 4,000 displaced Poles. On the last day, he gave a short recital heard by some senior Mexican musicians, including Carlos Chavez. Szeryng was impressed that Mexico took the homeless Poles, and he evidently made an impression. Immediately after the war ended, he was invited to go to Mexico to teach at the conservatory and the university, and he accepted on the spot, becoming a citizen a year later by presidential decree.

In 1954, he was well established in his teaching career when Artur Rubinstein came to town. He had the younger Polish compatriot play for him privately, then grabbed a phone to tell his manager, Sol Hurok, that he had just heard a violinist who wrung tears from him.

"The point is," Szeryng recalled, "he didn't speak of technique—if he had, I don't think it would have been enough to make me resume concertizing. Rubinstein believes the purpose of music is to move people. When he said in that room, 'This young man is a musician's musician,' that did it." The flabbergasted Szeryng turned to the concert hall in 1956 and has been in the front rank of the world's fiddlers since.

His admiration for Rubinstein is unabated, and their musical association continues. With Pierre Fournier, they recorded Brahms and Schumann trios last fall ("those were special moments"), and he plans to hop up to Amsterdam today to help the octogenarian pianist celebrate yet another birthday.

Szeryng, a compact man with an animated round face that is usually smiling and a manner as carefully elegant as his violin style, is an exuberant talker, and it became clear as he talked that he too is more interested in people than technique.

He told with relish the musical detective story of how his friendship with the two octogenarian great-granddaughters of Paganini, and their wish that he would play more of "the maestro's" music, led them finally to show him a stack of music that, reassembled, yielded the long-lost Third Violin Concerto by the 19th-century virtuoso-composer ("it took us five days to put the first movement together"). He recorded the work and gave it its first modern performance in 1971. The composer himself called the work's difficulties "insuperable." Yet, despite this coup, he seems almost more interested in rehabilitating Paganini's reputation as a person.

"There is a certain injustice about his person. People admitted his virtuosity, but they always wanted to show the devil standing behind him. But we know the exquisite taste of his cantilena, and Haydn, Chopin and others were impressed by his sheer beauty of sound. He was accused of being mean, stingy and nasty, but he was generous and saved many musical societies from going under."

The violinist's storytelling is subject to frequent digressions as he drops in plugs for musical colleagues he admires, for many he works with at UNESCO, or for young artists—some his students, some not—spelling out each name and as often as not, telling you where and when you can catch their next concert.

Last Dec. 24, he played in Jerusalem at a concert commemorating the 25th anniversary of the state of Israel, and presented the nation with a Stradivarius he had owned 10 years "so that this people which has given the world so many great violinists, will have a great instrument." He digressed from a prepared text, one report said, to say that one of his favorite pupils, 14-year-old Shlomo Mintz, would surely be among those to play it.

Remembering the business at hand, he resumed extolling the American Hospital with the enthusiasm of a satisfied customer—although he said he had never been a patient there.

"But I know what kind of hospital it is," he said, "it's a hospital *pas comme les autres*."

PEOPLE: *Sinatra's Performance On Inaugural Weekend*



Maxine Cheshire

Washington Post columnist Maxine Cheshire is asking singer Frank Sinatra to apologize publicly for "unspeakable, unprintable" remarks he made to her *during* President Nixon's inaugural weekend or face a suit for slander.

Sinatra had been scheduled as master of ceremonies for the inaugural committee's American Music Concert at Kennedy Center on Friday night. He did not show up, and there was no official explanation. However, Mrs. Cheshire said in her column the following Monday that Sinatra was "miffed" because the show's organizers refused to allow him to add one of his Las Vegas and Palm Springs buddies, comedian Pat Henry, to the program at the last minute.

The following, reported by Miss Cheshire's colleague Sally Quinn, happened later Friday night:

About Friday midnight, Sinatra and his date, Barbara Marx, were spotted entering the Fairfax Hotel's Sea Catch Restaurant, adjoining the Jockey Club where a champagne breakfast was being held for the Republican National Committee.

"He walked straight through the lobby ignoring fans seeking to shake his hand and back into the Sea Catch where press secretary Ron Ziegler and his wife were chatting with friends," Miss Quinn says. "Approached by one reporter, Sinatra snapped: 'Who do you think you are? If you want to ask me something, write me a letter.'"

At this point he spotted Mrs. Cheshire, who was in the restaurant and who sought to ask a question.

"'Get away from me,' yelled Sinatra. 'You scum, go home and take a bath. Print that, Miss Cheshire.' He stopped a passerby on his way out and said, 'You know Miss Cheshire, don't you? That stench you smell *is* from her.'

"Sinatra was getting redder, he was walking faster and his voice was getting louder. He reached the lobby where about 30 bystanders were watching and shouted: 'You're nothing but a $2 broad, you know that... you're a ----. That's spelled ---- (he spelled out a four-letter expletive). You know what that means, don't you?' Sinatra was flushed; Miss Marx was ashen. She tugged on his arm and whispered, 'Come on, baby, come on, Pete.'

"But Sinatra would not be appeased. As he strode out, he repeated his colorful dialogue about the $2 broad. Then he reached into his pocket and produced two $1 bills. Shouting, 'Here's $2, baby. That's what you're used to,' he stuffed them in Mrs. Cheshire's empty glass, turned and disappeared into his limousine.

"'Well, there goes the inauguration,' sighed Nancy Ziegler.

"Ron Ziegler saw only the first half of the Sinatra show and wouldn't comment. Vice-presidential aide Peter Malatesta sh[...] his head and looked at the flo[...]

President Nixon was reporte[...] angered by the incident and w[...] of his displeasure has ben pas[...] to Vice-President Spiro Agnew[...] friend of Sinatra.

As for Mrs. Cheshire, she sa[...] "I have interviewed the dreg[...] humanity and no one has e[...] talked to me that way befo[...] Her case is being handled [...] Washington Post lawyer Edw[...] Bennett Williams. Sinatra has [...] no comment.

* * *

Aristotle Onassis and his [...] Jacqueline arrived in New Y[...] Saturday, debarking from t[...] plane to a waiting limousine. T[...] did not speak to newsmen. [...] spokesman said that Onassis [...] his wife flew to New York [...] get away from it all for a whi[...] The body of Onassis' son, A[...] ander, who was killed in a pl[...] crash last week, was moved f[...] Athens to a chapel on Skorp[...] Island Friday. Press reports [...] that Alexander's final b[...] place will be in a specially c[...] structed mausoleum on the Ath[...] mountain of Hymettus.

* * *

The ringing burglar alarm a[...] tailor's shop in Southend-on-S[...] England, baffled police at f[...] They searched the shop with[...] finding anything. Then, as t[...] were leaving, they noticed so[...] thing odd. One of the dumm[...] in the window blinked. John [...] Daid, 40, pleaded guilty to [...] glary and was fined £10 [...] given a six-month suspen[...] sentence.

* * *

Last October, John Pirno[...] of Omaha, Neb., saw ele[...] campaign films of Pres[...] Nixon's trip to China and [...] the Chinese National Anthe[...] liked the music, so he w[...] letter to Premier Chou E[...] asking if he could get a co[...] the song. "No disrespect, [...]" he wrote, "but over here, t[...] agers would say it's 'groovy.'" [...] few days ago, he received a rec[...] ing from Peking, along wi[...] bill for 40 cents.

—S. JUSTIC[...]

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